INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

REGD. NO. B. 1563.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XX NO. 9 BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA

COTTON BROKERS' LEAD IN NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

No Dealings With Nationals Of Countries Which Are Hostile To Indian Aspirations.

"REFUSE TO BE INSTRUMENTS FOR EXPLOITING THE POOR."

"Gandhi Is No Mere Agitator, But Idol Of Nation."

With one voice the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association at an urgent meeting held on Monday noon passed a resolution advocating an intensive programme of Swadeshi in view of the present political crisis.

The hall of the Association was crowded to overflowing and many members could not be accommodated and had to stay out.

Mr. Durgadutt Savalka, who presided, said that it was up to the people to prove tha the national cause was supported not by a handful of agitators but by every section of the people in the country.

SECTION 144 FOR BOMBAY.

Under the Ordinance regime the Bombay Police chief continues to issue fresh orders every day. Section 144 has been applied to Bombay. Loitering in the streets where picketing is being carried on s prohibited under the latest orders.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL MEMBERS SERVED WITH ORDERS.

The members of the Emergency B. P. C. C. Council have been served with orders by the Police Commissioner restraining them from addressing any public meetings or helping the Congress movement. A similar order has been served on Mr. Batuk Desai, the leader of Vanar Sena.

Miss Gulab Parkar and her mother were arrested on Monday evening while addressing a Congress meeting in New Hanuman Lane.

Mulji Jetha market was picketed by Seva Dal volunteers.

(Details on page 5 and 12)

WHOLE COUNTRY THIRSTING FOR FREEDOM.

THIRSTING FOR FREEDOM

Dr. Durgadutt Savalka, who presided, observed that they did not wish to be disloyal to the Government but they would be failing in their duty if they did not show their loyalty to Mahatma Gandhi. As Gandhiji had said there was general belief in England that the national cause was supported only by a handful of agitators while the fact was that the whole country was thirsting for freedom. There was nothing wrong in purchasing goods made in their own country and thus encouraging their own industries. He appealed to the merchants to support the Swadeshi movement and to keep to the path of non-violence.

TAKE SWADESHI PLEDGE

Mr. Jamnadas Adukia who seconded the resolution appealed to the merchants to translate their decisions into action. He pointed out the difficulties in the way of the Swadeshi movement and said they were mostly due to the fact that India had not really a national Government. The people, he said, must put up with those difficulties and still push the Swadeshi movement ahead by taking the Swadeshi pledge.

18d. RATIO MUST GO.

Mr. Hemraj Gupta thought the present depression in trade was due to the 18d. ratio. The Government had now suppressed the ordinary law of the land by issuing Ordinances but he was afraid they would add to the panic among the people and do further harm to trade and business.

WILL MERCHANTS LEAD?

Mr. Ratilal Thakkar exhorted the mercantile community to give a lead to the rest of the country in the national struggle. He made a fervent appeal to them to stop the use of all foreign articles.

Mr. Ratanlal Radhakison further supported the resolution which was then put to vote and declared unanimously carried.

"WE REFUSE TO BE INSTRUMENT FOR EXPLOITING OUR POOR"

Britishers Exhorted To Release Gandhiji And Establish Goodwill Between Two Races.

Mr. Jagjivandas Dosabhai, a prominent cotton broker in moving his resolution said that the resolution spoke for itself. It was inspired by the instinct of self-preservation and the desire of good-will. There was nothing in it in the nature of spite or injury to anybody.

Continuing he said, till the beginning of the New Year we used to entertain the hope that the British Government inspite of their differences of opinion with Mahatma Gandhi, were earnest about grant of self-government with responsibility at the centre to India. When we were entertaining such genuine hopes a sort of a plot seems to have been engineered behind the curtain. Several dramatic events which have deve-

(Continued on page 7.)

PREPARING FRONTIER FOR REFORMS.

Over 4,216 Congressmen Jailed.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

The Frontier arrests total 4,216 Peshawar District 2,589, Kohat 865, Bannu 630, Hazara 93, Dera Ismail Khan 39.

For three successive days picketers were not arrested in the city.

Owing to improvement in the situation the Military Disturbance Column did not visit the city.—A. P.

The keeper of the local Lakshmi Press has been asked to furnish a security of Rs. 1,000.—A. P.

C. P. CONGRESS PRESIDENT ARRESTED.

10 Congress Volunteers Taken Into Custody.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Mr. Babaji Deshmukh who succeeded Mr. Abhyankar as President of the Emergency Council of the Provincial Congress Committee was arrested last evening. A little earlier, 10 volunteers who went out to picket foreign cloth shops, were taken into custody.—

...n And 7 Women ...sted In Nagpur.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

... party raided this ...he Tilak Vidyalaya, the ...ers of the Provincial ... Committee, seized every... ...ide under Section 4 of ...wful Association Ordi... ...nd arrested 64 men and 7 ...volunteers.

...V. Gregson, District ...te, and Mr. C. E. Mid... Stewart, Superintendent ..., were both present on

...ituation is quiet.—A. P.

...RESSMEN ROUNDED ...N EAST KHANDESH.

...ne, Deokinandan And ...Anandram Jailed.

JALGAON, Jan. 11.

...rial under one of the new ...ces of Messrs. Deokinan... Dastane and Anandram ...ed recently before Mr. L. ...wn, I. C. S.—the District ...ate of East Khandesh. All ...used were found guilty ... Magistrate and were ...d two months' rigorous ...nment each.

Ramdas, a volunteer from ... went through the City two ...ack declaring that he was ...esident of the Jalgaon ...s Committee. He was ...iately arrested by the po...

...learnt that Mr. Magan ...a prominent Congressman ...pda and an ex-President ... local Municipality, has ...rrested. Mr. S. M. Kabre, ...esident of Erandol Muni... has also been arrested. ...other arrests are reported ...hroughout the District.—

...A LEADERS ARRESTED

..., Apte Appointed As Dictator.

...m A Correspondent.)

YEOLA, Jan. 11.

...Apte and Vaishampayan, ...at leaders of Yeola have ...ested on Sunday. Mrs. ... declared "Dictator".

...TALUKA SAMITI DISSOLVED.

...n A Correspondent).

...AMOD, Jany. 10.

...ng to the Distt. Cong... ...mittee decision, the local ...amiti is dissolved and ...ulal Desai has been ap... ...ictator.

ON THE WAITING LIST OF POLICE.

Dr. Hardikar, Miss Somji And Others.

GAJENDRA SARMA SURRENDERS HIMSELF

Mr. Gajendra Sharma, who was the Captain of Congress Volunteers during the last civil disobedience movement, and who was wanted by the police under the new Ordinance, surrendered himself at the Police Headquarters, near Crawford Market, Bombay, on Monday morning. He was marched in a police van to the Byculla Jail.

It is understood that the police are inquiring about the following persons who are on their list for being rounded up under the new Ordinances: Dr. N. S. Hardikar, Miss Sofia Somji, Messrs. Umashankar Dixit, C. K. Narayen Swami, Mukund S. Pai and S. K. Pupala, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

MR. DIWAKAR ARRESTED.

"Karmavir" Press Seized

DHARWAR, Jan. 11.

Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Editor of the "Karmavir" who was member in charge of the Karnatak Seva Dal, was arrested this morning at Sirsi and brought to Dharwar. The "Karmavir" newspaper office with the press was taken possession of last night. The "Karmavir" has suspended publication.—A. P.

GADAG CONGRESS OFFICE LOCKED BY POLICE.

(From A Correspondent.)

GADAG, Jan. 11.

The police locked Gadag Congress office Sjt. Anantrao Sowcar the second "Dictator" was arrested and taken to Belgaum.

VENGURLA ARRESTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

VENGURLA, Jan. 8.

Mr. Walawalkar, the local Congress leader and Mr. Khatkhate were arrested simultaneously here and at Shiroda at 2 o'clock last night. A police party of forty men came down here to effect the arrest.

A hartal was observed here to-day.

17 CONGRESS WORKERS ARRETED.

NAGPUR, Jan. 11.

Seventeen Congress workers including Mrs. Tikekar and two other ladies were arrested to-day for picketing. At sunset another of 14 men were arrested for the same offence.

In arresting women the Nagpur police are utilising the services of female warders from the jail to convey the prisoners to the jail in a special motor van.—A.

BELGAUM MERCHANT SERVED WITH NOTICE.

P.

BELGAUM, Jan. 11.

The District Magistrate of Belgaum has served a notice on Mr. G. D. Jambotkar, Merchant, Belgaum under Section 4 Emergency Ordinance prohibiting him from taking part in public meetings in Belgaum District.—A.P.

SEEING THINGS FOR THEMSELVES.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 11.

With a view to see things in the Frontier themselves Shafi Daudi M.L.A. and Mazhruddin, Editor, "Alaman," arrived here to-day.—A.P.

ORDINANCE RAJ IN POONA.

Arrests Continue In The City And District.

A WEALTHY LANDLORD & PLEADERS ROUNDED UP

POONA, Jan. 11.

Two arrests under Ordinance II of 1932 were made by the Police in Poona City yesterday, the arrested persons being Mr. Godbole, a student of Fergusson College and a Congress worker named Mr. V. V. Sathe.

In the Western Sub-Division of Poona District, two pleaders of Junnar Messrs. H. A. Sahasrabudhe and K. R. Joshi were arrested. They have been taken to Yeravda Jail, also Mr. V. Aryarikar, a wealthy landlord of Bahuli and a merchant of Gotaude village, Mr. B. Mathuradas Guffar.—A. P.

POONA ASHRAM RAIDED.

Armed Police Guard Posted.

(From a Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 11.

After the arrest of Dharmabhaskar Shree Vinaya Maharaj Masurkar on Thursday morning Brahmacharya Ashram was raided on the next day. Brahmacharis were asked to vacate the premises. All departments of the Ashram, viz., Narasinha Press, Das Bodh Magazine Office, Udyogmandir Ashram, Library and Ashram Office were minutely searched. The search was conducted after three days on Tuesday night when the whole building was locked, sealed and taken possession of. Armed police guard is kept at the door.

Utkal "Dictator" And 17 Volunteers Arrested.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Acharya Harihafa Das, 'Dictator' Utkal Congress and 17 others have been sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment on the charge of attending a Congress meeting declared unlawful.

Mr. Satyendranarayan Sen Gupta, Treasurer of the Reception Committee of the Puri Congress, has resigned.—A. P.

Mohanlal Saxena Arrrested.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena, the Congress leader, was arrested in the evening in Aminabad section of the town.—A.P.

HARTAL IN KARACHI COLLEGE.

Students' Protest Against Lathi Charge.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

The Dayaram Jetmal Sind College, the Premier Arts College of Sind is not working to-day, as students are staying away in protest against last night's lathi charge and the arrest of one of them, Sewak Motwani, on January 9.—A.P.

Sardar Mangal Singh Succeeds Dr. Alam.

LAHORE, Jan. 11.

Sardar Mangalsingh has succeeded Dr. Alam as Congress Dictator. It is understood that the trial of Dr. Alam will take place in three or four days.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

Shrimati Kasturbai Gandhi who was arrested in a village in Bardoli Taluka on Monday.

Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Miss Manibehn And Miss Mithubehn Petit Arrested In Bardoli

POLICE SUMMON GUARDIANS AND PARENTS OF ARRESTED SEVIKAS IN SURAT

Dictator Of Bardoli In Custody.

SURAT, Jan. 11.

Information just received from Bardoli states that Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi, Miss Maniben, daughter of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, Miss Mithuben Petit, Mr. Iswarlal Amin, second "Dictator" of Bardoli and Mr. Borarbhai Kasanji were arrested last evening at Syadla village, Bardoli Taluk.

Half a dozen Sevikas, who had been taken into custody last evening after the dispersal of a procession which they headed with Mr. Gebilal Lokandwala, the fourth "Dictator," have not yet been released.

It is understood that the police propose to examine their guardians on their attitude in this connection. Accordingly some of the guardians have been sen... of the guardians have been sent for by the police. Presumably their attention will be drawn to the Ordinance penalising parents and guardians for the actions of children.

It is now definitely ascertained from official quarters that Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Manibeh Patel and Miss Mithuben Petit who arrests were reported earlier were arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. It is further learnt that two more ladies Chanduben of Chikhli Taluka and Prankereben have also been arrested with them under the same Act.

The Desh Sevikas who were arrested last evening were released this afternoon after removing them from custody to the railway station.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILLOWNER ARRESTED.

Police Raid Business Firms For Congress Money.

MISS KANUGA JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS

(From Our Correspondent).

BY TELEPHONE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

The Ahmedabad Police kept themselves pretty busy to-day. There were simultaneous raids by police at various places in the city including the Proprietory School, and business firms of Messrs. Kasturbhai Lalbhai and Ambalal Sarabhai.

The raids on these two firms were in connection with the police inquiries to find out whether these firms had Congress accounts with them.

Earlier in the afternoon the police arrested the proprietor of the Proprietory School and Balwantrai T. Thakur.

The well-known millowner of Ahmedabad and president of the Millowners Association Seth Ranchodas Amritlal and Mr. Pandurang were arrested and marched to the police Thana.

Other important arrests include Dr. Manikben, Dr. Mukhundrai and Mr. Badri S. Kachwalla.

Miss Vijayagauri Kanuga who was arrested has been jailed for 6 months and placed in 'A' class.

"SAURASHTRA" GAGGED.

PRESS SEALED AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY POLICE.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 11.

Under orders of the District Magistrate the "Saurashtra" a weekly published from Ranpur has been closed down and its press sealed. The buildings of institutions declared unlawful have been occupied by the police in the district.—A. P.

Bardoli Dictator Arrested.

(From A Correspondent.)

SURAT, Jan. 11.

Sjt. Ishwerbhai Amin "Dictator" Bardoli Taluka, Sjt. Morarbhai Kasanji, leader of peasants and two others were arrested yesterday at Syadla, Bardoli.

Ahmedabad.—The Executive Council of the Baroda State has passed an order permitting the playing of music before mosques. —A. P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Put up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For Each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—SALESMAN to manage Soap Shop at Jacob-Circle. Hard-worker and Indian styled preferred. Starting Rs. 30 plus commission. Rs. 200 cash security essential. MEHERR CHEMICAL WORKS, Wadia's Bungalow, 61, Parel (Govt.) House Road, Parel.
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WANTED—A HOSIERY MANUFACTURER, having practical and theoretical experience of knitting, cutting and sewing various kind of plain and Fancy Fabrics on various Maker's Machines. He must be a Mechanical man of his line and capable of supervising the Factory. Apply to:—JUGGILAL KAMLAPAT, Cawnpore.
A 4201

WANTED—One Hindu CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT, having complete experience of LTD. concern to be newly started for Kathiawar District. Apply with full particulars with certificate, age, experience to Messrs. KHILJI & SONS, 144, Princess Street, Bombay 2.
A R6526

WANTED—SPECIAL ORGANISER on Rs. 150/- to Rs. 300/- to keep small stock and organise Agency for our high class perfumeries, scented oils and patent medicines and sundry articles. Apply for particulars with postage stamp to:—THE ORIENTAL MISCELLANIES, 172, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

WANTED for THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE CO., LTD., founded by the late Lala Lajpat Rai and Pandit Motilal Nehru—AGENTS on salary and commission for guaranteed business from Bombay, Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Surat, Broach and Deccan and Karnataka. Please apply to RAM NATH CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B., Secretary: Gawasli Patel Street, Bombay 1.

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for Bombay for a most progressive and established Indian Life Assurance Company. Schemes Scientific beneficial, unaffected by present day depression. Salary from 250 to 350 p.m. One able to invest Rupees Five thousand cash and having ability of organisation and control only need apply. Also accountant-cashier willing to lodge 3,000 cash security on 100—20—160 p.m. Enquiries to Box No. 1337, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 4191

Situations Vacant.

WANTED for THE SHREE LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., AGENTS, on salary and commission for Guaranteed business from Poona, Sholapur, Nasik, Jalgaon, Kolahpur and Ahmednagar. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS 31, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 4183

Profession

CONSULT for all problems regarding fortune, the original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda. Always enclose reply envelope.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT announcements. Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in there columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the Chief Officer of the District Local Board, Broach, on a salary, commencing from Rs. 250 p.m. rising by annual increment of Rs. 20/- to Rs. 350/- with permanent travelling allowance of Rs. 50/- per mensem. The applicant, if a Government servant, must be not lower in rank than a Gazetted Officer drawing Rs. 200/- per mensem; if not a Government servant, he must have passed one of the Degree examinations of the Bombay University or corresponding examinations of the other recognised Universities. Applicants should apply to the President, District Local Board, Broach, stating their age, nationality, educational qualifications and experience within two months from the date of this notice. The appointment shall be made in the first instance on probation for one year and is subject to the approval of Government.

NAWAB NAHARSINGJI,
President,
District Local Board, Broach.
District Local Board Office,
Broach,
6th January, 1932.
4195

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO LOCAL DAILY NEWSPAPERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Daily Newspapers printed and published in Bombay for the publication of Municipal Advertisements, notifications, etc., during the year ending 28-2-1933.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay on Friday the 22nd January, 1932, not later than 1 p. m. (B. T.), together with a deposit of Rs. 100/- Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the publication of Municipal Advertisements" The circulation of the papers should be stated in the tenders.

Forms of conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1/- per copy at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, dated 11th January, 1932
4200

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "SHINNOH MARU."

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per the above steamer are hereby informed of her arrival here on 11th January, 1932, from Japan via ports "en route" and requested to present Bills of Lading for counter-signature without delay. Applications for survey should be made in writing to the undersigned within 7 days after discharging and prior to removal of cargo from the Landing Shed.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE.

The Council invites applications for the Directorship of the Indian Institute of Science falling vacant in April, 1933. The appointment will be for not less than five years and the salary Rs. 2,500/- per month with a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 250/- per month, free quarters and a retiring allowance under the by-laws of the Institute. Candidates offering evidence of high scientific attainments and administrative ability are requested to address themselves to the Director, INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, Bangalore, before the close of April, 1932.
4194

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on TUESDAY morning, the 12th instant at 11 o'clock (S.T.).

KIKABHAI PREMCHAND,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th January, 1932.
4197

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

IN THE MATTER OF THE JAUNPUR SUGAR FACTORY LTD. (In Liquidation).

MISCELLANEOUS CASE NO. 119 OF 1924.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS of the above-named Company are since the 19th November, 1924, returning to the Share holders the amount realized from them in respect of the Second Call of 50 per cent. Those Share-holders who have any claim in respect of the aforesaid Call, upon application at this Office, No. 14, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad, U. P. between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock may receive a cheque for the amount claimed. The application for payment should be made within 15 days from date and must contain particulars viz:—(1) Name in full. (2) Share Allotment No. (3) No. of shares held. (4) Date of payment of the Second Call of 50 per cent., and (5) amount paid

S. ABU ALI,
Bar-at-Law,
P. CHATTERJEE,
Official Liquidators.

Allahabad,
Dated the 12th January, 1932.
R6555

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

To be peremptorily sold by the Registrar of this Court on FRIDAY, the 19th day of February, 1932, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon at his sale-room in the Court House in execution of the Decree made in Suit No. 203 of 1905 and pursuant to the order made in the said Suit on the 3rd March, 1931, All that the valuable Mining Rights in Gold, Iron, Copper, Manganese, Phosphoretic Ore, Refractory Ores and other Minerals in and over the Estate Dhalbhum also known as Fergunnah Ghatshilla partly within the District of Singbhum in the Province of Bihar and Orissa partly within District Midnapur in the Province of Bengal (India) measuring more or less 1100 sq. Miles.

For particulars apply to the Registrar or to Mr. J. M. Chaudhuri, Attorney-at-Law of No. 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, 3rd December, 1931.

(Sd.) MAURICE REMFREY,
Registrar.

(Sd.) J. M. CHAUDHURI,
Attorney for the Creditor having conduct of the sale.

10, Old Post Office Street,
Calcutta.
4198

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

RE: THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., (IN LIQDN.)

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLS, KNOWN AS THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 21st day of January, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. the Bomanjee Petit Mills. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahalaxmi.

PARTICULARS.

LAND: All that freehold land admeasuring about 48,932 square yards and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 square yards and held under a lease renewable in perpetuity for yearly rent of Rs. 1,200.

Together with all and singular the Mill-house and other buildings and offices, standing on the said pieces or parcel of land.

and

All the singular, the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances and all ropes, banding strapping bobbins card and spinning cans now used in connection with the Mills of the said Company.

Together with the exclusive right to use the tickets for all markets now being used by the said Mill.

The said Mill is being worked at present and the Machinery and Plant is in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application to the Official Liquidator.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.
120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (THIS DAY) TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 2-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned:—household furniture such as dining tables, chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, writing tables, seapoys, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers etc.

BENNETT & CO.

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Apply to:—DR. N. C. ROY,
DIVINE TREATMENT HALL,
91, Amherst Street, Calcutta.

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A HERCULES BYCYCLE and GOLDEN WRIST WATCH

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RUPEES FIVE ONLY.

Simply send us 100 names and addresses of such persons knowing any of the following languages, viz., English, Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi and Bengali, from your own town or elsewhere along with the money order for Rs. 5 only. If the same are correct we shall award you one Hercules Bicycle and one Golden Wrist Watch as a free Gift.

CHANCES

Occurs rarely in life .1
This is one of them .ii
Don't let it slip by .iii

TOMORROW will be TOO LATE

This offer stands good for a very limited period only.

WRITE AND REMIT NOW.

Note.—Remittances must accompany the addresses. V. P. will not be entertained.

THE AMERICAN GENERAL STORES,
Post Box No. 33, Baroda.

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GEORGE BANCROFT
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The Story of a father who stands trial to shield his daughter.

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To-day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
BACK AGAIN TO CHARM YOU
MAURICE CHEVALIER
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All-Talking, Singing Picture.

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x Kaga Maru	5860	30 Dec.	15 Jan
*Hankow Maru	4104	8 Jan.	20 Jan.
Katori Maru	10000	.....	@26 Jan.
*Tokiwa Maru	6972	13 Jan.	31 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	@9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan	13 ,,
Yasukuni Maru	12000	.....	@23 Feb
Genoa ,,	6785	15 Feb.	27 Feb.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

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Hakozaki Maru*	10500	3 Feb.	20 Feb.

FROM GRIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamer	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Taiyo Maru	22000	9 Feb.	16 Feb.
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Shingo ,,	2nd Feb.	16th ,,

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Labour Problems.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL.

CONTINENTAL WORKERS DEMAND SHORTER HOURS—EMPLOYERS' OPPOSITION—ALL INDIA T. U. C. RESOLUTIONS.

SHORTENING OF WORKING HOURS.

Employers' Keen Opposition.

The recent session at Geneva of the Committee of the International Labour Office for the Combatting of Unemployment was utilised by the employers to consolidate internationally as well as nationally their opposition to shorter hours. Lamber-Ribot, representative of the French employers, became their spokesmen and emphasised their view that the shortening of working hours would mean a considerable rise in the costs of production. He did not indeed venture to reject out and out the "principle" of shorter working hours in time of crisis, but he hedged it about with innumerable objections and reservations and he was quite intransigeant when it came down to the practical question of a general reduction of working hours he would admit for one moment that shorter working hours have become an absolute necessity in view of the enormous increase in the output of labour on account of rationalisation and technical improvements, although this increase has been proved up to the hilt. He turns a deaf ear to the ample evidence that working hours have frequently be shortened without any increase in the costs of production and, clinging obstinately to his belief in their raising the costs of production, denies that a change would do anything to relieve the crisis. In his eyes the crisis is "the result of mistakes which must be paid for, and by labour, since this is the only means whereby the destroyed or lost capital can be replaced." For him the problem is reduced to a single simple formula—the worker must create surplus values in order to replace the money which the capitalist leaders of economic life have squandered.

In his reply, Jouhaux, speaking in the name of the Workers' Group, declared that all that the employers are thinking about in giving such replies is to prove that it is impossible to do anything. But the difficulties of distributing employment and labour are not so great as Lambert-Ribot would make them out to be. The whole problem centres on the question: "Is there a desire to try to do something, or is there not?" Jouhaux thinks that if the 40-hour week were to become general, a large number of workers would be reabsorbed into production. But the employers have not the slightest desire to take this step. They are against an international convention, because they are afraid that it would smoothe the way to a planned economic system. But the move forward to planned economic life cannot be hindered by anything, for it is on the direct line of industrial development! (I. F. T. U.)

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Franco-German Co-Operation.

Franco-German economic co-operation is the touchstone on which we can test the possibility of European co-operation and therewith of economic recovery and the safeguarding of peace; this because France-German co-operation is also the key to the solution of the reparations question. These problems can only be settled in close association with each other, as was set forth very lucidly by L. Louhaux, general secretary of the French national trade union centre and vice-president of the International Federation of Trade Unions, in an article published in the Paris "Peuple."

It is futile, explained Johaux, to treat these questions separately. The question of the political debts arising out of the War and the problem of the trade debts are fused into the single question of the investigation of Germany's capacity to pay. The French trade union centre cannot admit that short-term private debts should take priority before reparations liabilities; contrary, however, to certain mistaken views prevalent in France, the national centre must urge the futility of striving for a settlement which takes no account of the general financial situation in Germany and does not seek so improve it.

At the moment when another attempt was being made to arrange for deliveries in kind and the exchange of labour, in order to lighten the question of reparations, the French national centre was entitled to remind the world that it, together with the German national centre, had already proposed this solution immediately after the conclusion of the Treaty of Versailles. The programme then laid down could not be carried out owing to capitalist and nationalist opposition, but now they were coming back to it. The course of events had justified the views of Labour, for which reason the French national trade union centre had the more right to insist that the ultimate settlement of the reparations problem should be solely on the principles laid down by the London Congress of the International Federation of Trade Unions, 1921, and constantly confirmed since then. Reparations must be computed on the only just basis, that the damage done by the War should be made good, but that war debts should be cancelled.

RESTORING EQUILIBRIUM.

These two measures alone would solve the problem and enable Europe to set about restoring equilibrium. The restoration of the German capacity to pay was, however conditional upon international co-operation on the basis of economic guarantees. Since it must be admitted that the German Government would be unable toward off the financial collapse of Germany and to prevent the flight of capital from Germany, it was necessary that facilities should be granted by the German State for an investigation of German property abroad.

This great work must be undertaken. In carrying it out, the dominant necessities of the various countries must have the priority of political and juridical considerations, which are self-judged by their very inadequacy, and are quite out of proportion to the gravity of the present situation and the alarming outlook for the future.

The French national centre is firmly convinced that the German problem must be solved for the sake of the dangerous economic crisis which is imperilling the whole world. It must be regarded as part of a great and strenuous effort. There could be no solution of the crisis without some new regulation of the monetary problem, that is to say, without dealing with the gold problem and the problem of the creation and distribution of international credit. It was equally obvious that this general work could not be usefully begun until the German problem had been settled on principles permitting of the understanding and help of the creditor states.

The French national centre would not to-day go into the details of the problem, but it would like to point out how pressing it is and to call upon public opinion to realise that the deplorable results of unwillingness to act would be such that new delays would be unpardonable and could not be sufficiently condemned."

GERMAN TRADE UNIONS.

On Germany's Fate.

At a joint meeting the German trade unions of all orientations, comprising the Allgemeine Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund," the "Allgemeine Freie Angestelltenbund" and the "Allgemeine Deutsche Beamtenbund" representing the three national centres taking the standpoint of Amsterdam, the Deutsche Beamtenbund (of no specific orientation), the Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund (Christian) and the Gewerkschaftsring (Hirsch-Duncker or neutral), have addressed a solemn word of warning to the Committee now sitting at Basel to examine the economic situation of Germany. Their resolution contains the following passage: "It is the duty of the Committee at Basel to draw the logical conclusions from their admission that the reparations liabilities imposed upon Germany have been one of the chief causes of the economic troubles of the world since the War. They have led to the shattering of the international credit system. The restoration of confidence and the reconstruction of international credit is the chief economic and political duty. The Reparations burdens have long since exceeded the damage caused by the War (see Jouhaux' remarks concerning France-German co-operation in this number Ed.) and they have thus lost all moral and economic justification. To-day they are merely an obstacle to the economic advancement of the world. They are condemned to abolition alike by economic and political wisdom." (I. F. T. U.)

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Trade Union Congress, held at Bombay on December 28th and 29th last:—

UNITY IN TRADE UNION

This meeting of the Executive Council deputes a Committee consisting of Messrs. R.S. Ruikar, S. Mukunda Lall, Subhas Chandra Bose, M. John, Brajesh Singh, V.H. Joshi, V.B. Karnik, Zulmiram Chowdhury and Dr. Choksy on behalf of the All-India Trade Union Congress to carry on negotiations with the representatives of the All-India Trade Union Federation and other groups of the Trade Union Movement for bringing about structural unity and in the meantime, this Committee be authorised to carry out a joint programme of action as regards opposition to wage-cut, retrenchment, new taxation, unemployment and repressive measures against the Trade Union Movement either by Government or the employers, in consonance with the spirit of the resolutions that may be passed by the Executive Council in this connection.

RAILWAY RETRENCHMENT AND ONE DAY'S STRIKE.

This meeting enters its most emphatic and strong protest against the policy of inhuman, merciless and unjust retrenchment, short time work, and wage-cut in wages of Railway employees, while the fabulous and unprecedentedly high salaries of the higher railway officials are maintained and their superfluous numbers are kept intact carried on in all the railways, despite the universal protest of the Railway Unions resulting in the throwing out of employment, more than 40,000 railway workers and reduction of wages amounting in cases of employees in Railway Workshops to even more than 40 per cent. in many cases and also against the victimisation of 5,000 G.I.P. Railway strikers and notes with great regret that the protests and efforts of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation have not been able to redress any of the above grievances of railway workers, this meeting of the Council, therefore, suggests to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the various Railwaymen's Unions that the time has now arrived when a joint effort by the All-India Trade Union Congress, All-India Railwaymen's Federation and the various Railwaymen's Unions should immediate re made to resist these ruthless attacks in a more effective manner, by resorting to one day's strike at an early date preferably on the 4th February, 1932 from 7 a.m. to 7 a.m. next day, to be followed immediately, if necessary, by a general strike on all Railways in India.

ENHANCED TAXATION.

This meeting records its emphatic protest against the ruthless and inhuman policy of retrenchment, wage-cut and enhanced taxation, as regards salt, tax, postage, income-tax, etc., pursued most autocratically in all Government departments, Transport, Railways, Post, Telegraph, Textile Mills, and other trades and industries, under the guise of world economic trade depression and records its opinion that wage-cut and retrenchment are no remedy for the present economic depression, but the right economic policy is one of higher wages, short hours of work and insurance against unemployment and requests the Indian working class and all Trade Unions, All-India Railwaymen's Federation and all Trade Unions, All-India Government Employees' Unions, and the Central Unions and also the Post and Telegraph unions to organise Textile Labour Unions to offer all possible resistance to these attacks against the standard of living of the Indian working class.

GROWING UNEMPLOYMENT.

This meeting views with concern the growing unemployment in the Jute and Textile Industries and the deliberate attempts of the mill-owners to lower the standard of living of the Textile workers by resorting to retrenchment wage-reductions, short time, speeding up and such other measures, and calls upon the Jute and Textile workers all over India to organise themselves and prepare for a general strike in such industries to resist this fresh onslaught of the capitalists.

This meeting congratulates the Jute and Textile workers at various places such as Bengal, Bombay, Sholapur, Cawnpore, Nagpur, Indore, Amritsar, Pulgaon and other places for the brave fights they put up against the attacks of the mill-owners by resorting to direct action.

This meeting further congratulates the brave Kurla workers on the stubborn fight they have been putting up for the last more than two months and assures them of its full support and sympathy in their brave fight.

SUPPORT TO MATUNGA WORKERS.

This meeting extends its fraternal greeting and congratulations for the brave and valiant stand taken up by the G.I.P. Railway and N.W. Railway workers at Matunga and Moghalpura Workshops against the policy of resorting to an indirect wage-cut, amounting to 40 per cent. by closing the Workshops in breach of terms by the G.I.P. Railway Agent for 2 more days in the week.

NO PROTECTION TO GOLMURI TINPLATE CO.

Whereas the attitude of the Management of the Tinplate Company of Golmuri and of the Indian Cable Company of Tatanagar towards their workers' demand has been apathetic and callous and whereas the Management of these concerns have all along endeavoured to crush the solidarity of the workers and to place obstacles in the way of legitimate trade union organisation among the workers, this meeting is strongly of opinion that no protection should be granted to these Companies by the Legislative Assembly and this Council requests the Members of the Assembly to vote against any proposal for granting protection to them.

NO PROTECTION TO TATA IRON & STEEL CO.

Whereas the attitude of the Management of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. of Jamshedpur towards the Labour Association and the workers in general has been one of deliberate callousness in regard to their demands, and whereas the Management of that body have been resorting to all sorts of objectionable tactics for crushing the workers and their organisation, this meeting is of opinion that the Tata Iron and Steel Company do not deserve any further protection and this Council, therefore, requests the members of the Legislative Assembly to vote against any proposal for granting protection to them.

ORGANISED HOOLIGANISM AT JAMSHEDPUR.

Whereas there is a general feeling among the workers of Jamshedpur that some of the officers of the Company were directly or indirectly responsible for the hooliganism at the peaceful and legitimate public meeting of the workers at Jamshedpur on the 20th September last, this Council urges upon the Tata Iron and Steel Company to hold an impartial inquiry by the Company and workers' representatives and take such action thereafter as the Inquiry Committee advise.

HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS.

This meeting records its considered opinion that the present world trade depression is due to over-production and under-consumption and is further of opinion that any policy of wage-cut, or retrenchment, or short-time only leads to greater unemployment and a decrease of the purchasing power of the masses, and therefore calls upon all Trade Unions to offer every resistance to all wage-cut, retrenchment and unemployment, and to insist upon the immediate introduction of higher wages, shorter hours of work i.e. 40 hours a week, introduction of unemployment insurance and large scale programmes of work, both by Government, Public Bodies, and Employers to relieve the miseries of unemployment, wage-cut, and enhanced taxation, and ultimately lead to an increase in the purchasing power of the masses and ability to tide over the present economic crisis.

ALL INDIA LABOUR-DAY.

That 20th March and 31st October every year shall be observed and celebrated as All-India Labour-Day.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

This meeting is of opinion that the Round Table Conference was only an attempt of the British Imperialist to secure the co-operation of the Indian upper classes in the profitable business of the exploitation of the Indian masses and therefore declares that the Indian working class should have nothing to do with it.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN RAILWAY.

This meeting strongly urges that the policy of elimination of racial discrimination in the railway services be strictly enforced on all railways in India, that all appointments to the supervisors as well as subordinate grades be made by competitive examination on the basis of merit only without regard to any consideration of any race, creed, or community, that the exceptions to this principle at present made by the Government of India in favour of European and Anglo-Indians be forthwith discontinued;

ALL INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the A.I.T.U.C. was held on the 28th and 29th of December 31 in Bombay in the office of the Girni Kamgar Union, A. S. Ruikar the president of the T. U. C. presiding. A number of unions from Bengal, Bombay and Central Provinces were represented. Prominent amongst those who took part in the deliberations were Babu Subhachandra Bose, Dr. Choksey, V. H. Joshi, V. B. Karnik, N. Sircar, P. M. Mudu, Dr. Gowande, Z. R. Chaudari, Abdul Majid, S. Mukundlal and others. Reports of the subcommittees appointed in the Calcutta Session were presented to the committee. The committee passed a number of resolutions on the burning topics of the day.

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A POLICY OF BLUNDER.

Mr. Russa H. Mehta writes:—

Paradoxical as it may seem, it is nevertheless too true that common-sense is most uncommon. The average man in the street is perplexed to find great leaders commit from day to day yet greater blunders. It is high time therefore that a system be immediately evolved whereby the millions may not be left at the mercy of a handful of the so-called 'intelligentsia'.

From the time Mr. Gandhi was released from the Jail until the day he left the shores of India, he could hardly devote all his time or thought to the most burning question of Hindu-Muslim unity. Mahatmaji faced this problem in all seriousness for the very first time in London. From the very outset he was shocked to meet with opposition after opposition. After commanding all the energy at his disposal, inspite of whipping every one with the intense sincerity of his purpose, and although much midnight oil was burnt, the entire problem remained unsolved to the end. This must have been a matter of bitter disappointment to the great saint of Sabarmati.

Talking about the R.T.C. we have in the present Secretary of State a man, whatever be his ability, with very closed views on Indians and India. The truth of this is to be found in his utterances at informal meetings and during the sittings of the R.T.C. To quote only one example, he said the British Soldier would never agree to take orders from an Indian officer. Why not? Do not Englishmen in other vocations of life work peacefully under Indian masters?—Why if an English engineer, doctor, accountant, lawyer, or a salesman can successfully receive orders from his Indian "Boss", 'Superior Officer' and obey them, why then cannot an ordinary British soldier obey the commands of an Indian Major or Captain when the time comes? How can any one relish such words from one in the position of the Secretary of State for India, especially in the present atmosphere of talk about granting self-government and Indianization of services both Civil and Military? Why make such declarations, which will not only prove the hollowness of Britain's promises to India, but sow deep into the hearts of many a loyal Indian the seeds of utter discontent?

And now about Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. Before I utter one word against him and his many hasty resolutions, let me submit that I am with the millions of Indians in their undivided appreciation of the supreme self-sacrifice by each and every member of this unique family in the cause of Hindusthan. But where is the sense in getting locked up before even the campaign has started? When leaders like Jawaharlal forget their life is not their own but the peoples' it must be a sad day for the country.

And now we come to Lord Willingdon, the present Viceroy. When he landed here only a little while ago one of the first things he said was that he was too old to work five years in India as Viceroy and so he hoped to help India long before this time to form its own constitution guided by its own leaders. And yet today he refused even to discuss with India's acknowledged leader who might be the first Premier of the New Constitution!!! What is even more he prefers to see him behind the prison bars, the very man, with whom his predecessor, after declaring a number of Ordinances, chose to cry halt, chose to remain closetted days after days and even nights, chose actually to sign a pact, Irwin for Government, Gandhi for India, and thus prevailed on him to attend the R. T.C. This is a clear indication as the "Manchester Guardian" rightly puts it, that the official policy in India has hardened with Sir Samuel Hoare at the India Office and 500 Conservative members in Parliament. Let it be said to Mr. Gandhi's credit, that during all the London parleys he never once thought of a "walk-out" although at every stage he found either his R.T.C. colleagues or the Government in opposition to almost all the demands of the Congress which was solely represented by him.

I am sure an interview between Willingdon and Gandhi would have been possible and the Nation saved from a terrible chaos. A businessman in place of Lord Willingdon might have shown foresight by sending a cable to Mahatmaji to Aden inviting him to see him and thus all correspondence would have been avoided and an interview with different results would have taken place.

Future Of The British Empire

PARLIAMENT NOT FULLY COMPETENT.

(BY LINDSAY CRAWFORD.)

Mr. Lindsay Crawford writing in a recent Number of "Japan Times" conjectures the future of the British Empire and declares that the 'Parliament of Westminster is no longer fully competent to undertake the Government of the United Kingdom and the Empire" Decentralisation of domestic government is, according to him, 'not unlikely to be the next step.'

The decision of the Australian Government to seek extended constitutional powers brings into bold relief the failure of an experiment modeled on the American pattern, contrasted with the history of federatism throughout the British Empire. Under the strain of post-war difficulties, the commonwealth constitution of 1900 has revealed defects similar to those which marked the early attempts of the American Colonies to apply their newly won freedom to the task of nation-building. Reluctance to surrender to a central government the powers adequate to its needs postponed for years the gathering of the full fruits of American independence. Australia has had no Chief Justice Marshall to invoke the "implied powers" of federal government. It needed the rough hand of adversity to chasten the spirit of state independence and to awaken in the Australian people a deeper sense of national consciousness. Mr. Scullin, Prime Minister of the commonwealth, has taken up the task where the framers of the present federal constitution laid it down.

The history of British colonial evolution is a record of compromises in which the federal principle has played a determining part in the reconciliation of warring races and creeds and the achievement of essential national unity. Australia has been comparatively free from these disintegrating influences. For this reason, among others, she has progressed further than Canada to ... been less ... of the constitutional defences ... was ... tral parliament. Canada thirty years ahead of the commonwealth in achieving federation. While both Canada and Australia were influenced by the longer experiences of the United States, their evolution has proceeded along lines widely different from each other in some fundamental aspects of their federal organization.

RIGHTS UPHELD.

State rights have been as tenaciously upheld in the commonwealth as in the republic. In Canada provincial rights mark a dividing line in national politics as pronounced as that in the United States. Although this has provoked memorable controversies and led at times to the voice of secession, these centrifugal tendencies have left no permanent scars upon the corpus federal as in Australia. In all the provinces of the Dominion there is a deep consciousness that, in the words of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "the hopes of the fathers of confederation have been surpassed."

State jealousies and conflicting economic interests have been difficult to compose in an Australia where party lines of cleavage revolve around rival leaders rather than around principles and policies. The oldest colony, New South Wales, was a tardy supporter of federation and in recent times a chief center of hostility to federal policies. The financial arrangements made in 1900 have been a subject of considerable dispute and irritation. The chief source of Australia's present difficulties is to be found in a fundamental difference between the constitution of the commonwealth and that of Canada. In Australia, as in America, the residuary powers are reserved by the states —a reversal of the policy pursued by Canada. Unlike the Dominion, the states of the commonwealth have direct communication with the imperial government in London, and claim certain legal powers in relation to external affairs.

The war revealed the organic weakness of the federal structure. It was found necessary at that time to augment the powers of the Federal Government, but this extension, it is significant to note, was conferred for the period of the war only. There are reasons why state government in the commonwealth should have enlarged powers in a land so widely scattered and extended and so diverse in resources and economic development, but experience has shown that no vital functions of the states need be sacrificed by any steps taken to insure the proper working of the federal system. To those who survey with philosophic eye the workings of democratic government it is interesting to note that the Canadian constitution was the work of statesmen imposed upon the people; that of Australia came straight from the people after several referenda in which local opinion stamped upon it the outward and visible signs of state sovereignty.

GREATER CENTRALIZATION.

With Australia now swinging into line, the distinctive feature of federalism in the dominions is its tendency toward greater centralization of power. New Zealand led off with a unitary system embracing Maori representation, modified by subordinate local government. Led by the Transvaal, which holds a commanding position in the economic life of the country, the Union of South Africa, as its name implies, adopted the unitary form, with modifications of a federal character, which substitutes local councils for state governments. The general belief that, due to racial divisions, South Africa would find it necessary to follow the federal system of Canada proved to be entirely wrong when economic inter-relations and the future of a small white population were taken into consideration.

Lord Selborne's report advocating a federal plan, based on his belief that the trend toward independence called for the preventive influence of state rivalry, was forgotten when the problems before a united South Africa dictated a more courageous policy based upon the needs of the country and not upon imperial expediency. The central government has complete control of the local councils and can abolish or change these at its will. In its task of guiding the destiny of the white race in a land overshadowed by the colour problem, South Africa possesses in its unitary system of government an instrument more fitted than the true federal to serve its supreme ends.

If unity comes to Ireland it must be by way of the federation of North and South. The name "Ireland" makes an appeal to the imagination of the North which that of the Irish Free State fails to make. It is open to speculation whether Ireland, now artificially sundered by partition, would not have resisted this cleavage had the same influences which made partition possible been exercised on the side of a federal settlement. The racial and religious difficulties are no greater in Ireland than those which have been so happily surmounted in Canada by means of ... federation.

... true federa...

The essence of a ... of power tion being the surrende... ers to a central government ... federating states, it may be s... that the British colonies have followed this in practice. It were more accurate, however, to say that the powers were devolved by a central imperial government in London. All dominion constitutions are acts of Imperial Parliament.

An Englishman leaving Great Britain for Canada is at once divested of his imperial citizenship. He no longer has a say in the government of India or Uganda or in the issues that make for peace and war. In such anomalous circumstances local patriotism in the dominions, unsupported by an imperial institutional form of government, must eventually prove an obstacle to a larger imperial patriotism.

FUTURE OF BRITAIN.

In two directions must be sought the future of Great Britain as an imperial power. The Parliament at Westminster is no longer fully competent to undertake the government both of the United Kingdom and the empire. Consideration has long been given to the federation of the United Kingdom and the devolution of state powers to countries whose problems are diverse and demand more local supervision than it is possible for an Imperial Parliament to give. This British federal plan is no longer identified with the more ambitious scheme of imperial federation. The government of a vast empire representing every possible phase of development is no longer possible by a parliament so congested with domestic business as that which now exists. Decentralization of domestic government is not unlikely to be the next step in federalism at the heart of the empire.

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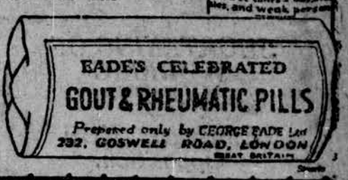

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 8-20 p.m. a concert of classical and light music by Bai Indirabai Wadkar with Lattaram Parwatker (Sarangi).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

GERMAN CLASSES.— German classes for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav at 55 Girgaum Road, (near Opera House Tram Terminus) on Mondays, and Wednesdays at 6 p.m. (S.T.). The classes will begin from Monday the 11th January.

GUJARATI STRI SAHKARI MANDAL:—A meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Mandal will be held to-day Tuesday at 4-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road.

ENGLISH MAILS.—The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of 31st ultimo arrived at Aden at 6-30 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday the 14th inst.

The "Naldera" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at midnight the same day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT. — The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 10th inst. and is due to arrive here on Wednesday afternoon the 13th idem at 3 p.m.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of 2nd instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 10th inst. and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS ASSOCIATION.—The Ballot held on Monday, for the election of Deputy Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association for the year 1932 resulted in the election of Mr. Ahmed F. Currimbhoy of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.

MR. G. B. TRIVEDI DEAD.

Ex-M.L.C. And An Ardent Social Reformer.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi died on Monday morning of typhoid at his residence at Santa-Cruz. Mr. Trivedi was a well-known figure in the public life of Bombay. He took a keen interest in educational and social matters.

LATE MR. G. B. TRIVEDI

(From a Correspondent.)

The death of Mr. Trivedi removes from the field of social service a silent and unostentatious worker of proved merit. Those who had the privilege of his friendship—as the writer had—will readily testify to the sterling worth of his work. He was for a very long time associated with the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and other Bombay reformers and was intimately connected with the Prarthana Samaj where he often conducted the weekly divine service. He was also the honorary secretary of the Pandharpur Widows' Home.

His criticism of the Bombay Development Department earned for him the admiration of all—official and non-official critics. In fact much of the work in this direction was done by Mr. Trivedi long before Mr. Nariman took up the matter.

Mr. Trivedi was one of the pillars of the anta Cruz Education Society started at Santa Cruz five years ago. He was one of the selfless band of workers who did the pioneering work for the starting of the present school at Santa Cruz; and it is only those who had the pleasure of working with him that know what immense help he gave in this direction.

He was for three years a member of the 'reformed' legislative council of Bombay and during the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi in 1922 it was he who cornered the then Home Member Sir Chimanlal Setalvad regarding the treatment given to Gandhiji. It was also through his efforts that the policy of denying Government patronage to the safes of Mr. Codrej was exposed. He was a moderate by conviction but he did not belong to that class which believes in selling their country for a mess of pottage for themselves.

But Mr. Trivedi was more a good man than a great man and his claim to remembrance by posterity will lie in the strength and frankness of his character. He knew no subterfuges and had the courage of his convictions. In his intercourse with his relations he showed a rare combination of love and forbearance and though he received hard knocks he was never known to return one.

SECTION 144 IN BOMBAY.

Police Chief Serves Orders On Emergency Council Members

YOUNG GIRL AND HER MOTHER ARRESTED

Extra Powers Given To Suburban Magistrates.

SECTION 144 IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon promulgated an order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code banning for a period of two months in the Town and Island of Bombay all meetings processions, gatherings and allied activities in furtherance of the Civil Disobedience movement. The following is the text of the order issued in respect of 'A' Ward:—

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that there exists in the Town and Island of Bombay certain bodies and associations which have for their aim the furtherance of the operation and activities of the civil disobedience movement and of certain associations which have been declared unlawful;

And whereas such operations and activities have been detrimental or prejudicial to public safety or peace;

And whereas I am of the opinion that immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable;

I, H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, hereby direct that no person or persons frequenting or residing in or visiting the municipal "A" Ward of the City of Bombay shall for a period of two months from this date, collect, organise, form or assist at or in any meeting or assembly or procession which has for its object the furtherance of the civil disobedience movement or any unlawful movement or of any act prejudicial to public safety or peace.

Similar orders have been issued in respect of all wards in the City.

THOU SHALL NOT LOITER WHERE PICKETING IS.

Bombay Police Chief's Latest.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

The following order has been issued by the Commissioner of Police this afternoon:—

Whereas it is necessary for the public advantage that the public should not loiter or stand in crowds outside shops or places on the public roads where picketing is going on in the Town and Island of Bombay, therefore I, Gerald Sidney Wilson, Commissioner of Police Bombay, under the powers vested in me by Section 7 of Ordinance 11 of 1932 do hereby prohibit the assembling of persons outside any such shop or place abutting on the public road.

N.B.—Whoever disobeys or neglects to comply with this order is punishable, under section 22 of Ordinance 11 of 1932, with imprisonment which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

SUBURBAN MAGISTRATES GIVEN EXTRA POWERS.

Ordinance Regime Sequel.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary issued on Monday invests Mr. M. S. Jayakar, Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni and Mr. K. T. Chaubal, Bomba Suburban Magistrates with extra powers under Ordinance II of 1932.

Lamington Road Arrests.

Two Congress volunteers were arrested on Monday morning by the Lamington Road police while the former were about to announce by beating "batakis" a Congress programme.

However the same programme was made public by other Congress volunteers sometime later at the Mulji Jetha Market. The programme being of a novel character created quite a sensation among the public.

"Announcing Congress Programme To Public"

SIX PERSONS PUT UP FOR TRIAL.

Six persons who were arrested on Saturday for announcing to the public were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Monday morning charged with assisting the operations of an unlawful association under Section 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The accused were: 1 Sulochanabai; 2 Dattatriya Keshav; 3 Babu Keshav; 4 Dwarkanath; 5 Krishna Iyer and S. Pavendranath.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, in opening the prosecution case, said that the first accused was arrested on Lamington Road while she was reading to the public a Congress programme. The second and third accused were with her and they were also arrested. The remaining three accused were also arrested while announcing a Congress meeting.

The Police Prosecutor applied for an adjournment of the case for a day and the Magistrate postponed the case till Tuesday.

THREE YOUTHS DETAINED.

FOR FLAG SALUTATION AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Having refused to give an undertaking not to participate in Congress activities in future, three youths who were arrested on the Azad Madan during the flag salutation ceremony on Sunday morning were ordered to be detained in jail custody under Section 3 of the Emergency Powers' Ordinance by the Police Commissioner of Bombay on Monday. The name of the arrested youths were:—

Matromal Gangaprasad Bajoria,
D. B. Devlekar, and
Chapsey Jivraj.

Bajoria was arrested while entering the Azad Maidan with a Congress flag and the remaining two persons were arrested while making demonstrations in front of the Esplanade Police Station on Sunday. All the three were placed before the Police Commissioner on Monday. On being questioned the youths refused to give any undertaking not to participate in unlawful activities in future. They were therefore ordered to be detained in jail custody under the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Congress Volunteer Arrested At Borivli.

A Congress volunteer from Juchandra has been arrested by the Borivli Police while selling the "Upnagar Congress Bulletin". His name is Damodar Kanojee Mhatre.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary states:—

The next session of the Bombay Legislative Council will commence at the Council Hall, Bombay, at 2 p.m. on Wednesday February 17.

Indian Cricket Team For England.

TRIALS TO TAKE PLACE AT PATIALA AND LAHORE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The Cricket Board authorities inform the Associated Press that trials for selection of Indian Cricket Team which is to proceed to England on 2nd April will be held in Patiala from 21st to 26th instant and in Lahore from 29th January to 4th February.

The trials will include the best cricket talent available in the country, including Duleepsinhjee, Nawab of Pataudi, Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, Wazirali, Gulam Muhamed, Ghansham Singhji, C. K. Naidu and Colah.

The Maharajah of Patiala has offered to entertain the selected team for a month's training in Patialia during March. "Duleep" has made it clear that though he can render assistance in connection with trials his obligations to Sussex made it impossible for him to play for India against England. The final selection of the team takes place at Lahore on February 4.—A.P.

Arrests In Delhi Area.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

The police yesterday visited Nareela village, 20 miles from Delhi and arrested four occupants of the Gandhi Seva Ashram after searching it and seizing all Congress flags. The police also removed all Congress flags which were found hoisted in the village.

The Congress commenced picketing shops of dealers in foreign cloths yesterday noon. Volunteers are posted at entrances to the big markets. No arrests were made yesterday but the police have been patrolling the main streets of Delhi since this morning and a number of arrests have been effected. A batch of five volunteers who went to picket a meeting convened by the Chief Commissioner this morning was also arrested.—A.P.

Through Official Spectacles.

"Salutary Effect" Of Ordinance In Presidency.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

Reports from the districts continue to be favourable and to show that the action taken under the Ordinances has created little disturbance or public excitement and has not interfered in the least degree with the ordinary life and pursuits of the people as a whole.

In Ahmedabad the mills are working, the attendance at the schools is normal, and the response to the hartal that was declared when two other persons were arrested, was very feeble.

IN SURAT.

In Surat two persons have been released with directions not to leave Surat, to report once a week to the Police and to take no part in activities against Government. The Young Muslim Brotherhood in this district has been dissolved owing to the lack of interest taken in it. In Surat City a meeting that had reassembled after being dispersed had to be broken up by the police.

IN BROACH.

In Broach one of the arrested persons who was one of the Congress dictators in last year's campaign has given an undertaking in writing in which he severs his connection with Congress or allied organisations and undertakes not to take part in any unlawful activity.

In Thana there have been two more arrests and the atmosphere is perfectly peaceful.

In West Khandesh it is reported that the prompt action taken there has produced a salutary effect and there is no eagerness to court arrest.

In Nasik there have been four more arrests.

In Ahmednagar one man has received 18 months' imprisonment for violation of an order passed under section 4 of Ordinance II.

In Poona there have been four more arrests in the district, while in Satara there was a marked lack of interest over the hartal that was declared after the first arrests.

BUILDING SEIZED.

In Sholapur three volunteers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 under Ordinance II and several buildings have been seized. Unoffending tenants of portions of buildings taken possession of in Sholapur City have been allowed to continue occupation on paying rent to Government. The mills are working and shops are open.

In Colaba District the arrests, of which there were 11 at Pen, caused no excitement, nor did 10 arrests in the Ratnagiri district.

SERMON ON GOODWILL AND FRIENDSHIP.

Welfare Of India League's Resolution.

BOMBAY, Jan. 11.

At an urgent meeting of general council of the Welfare of India League it was resolved to seek an interview with the Governor of Bombay and then with the Viceroy in order to represent their views on the present political situation.

The Council resolved so long as Mahatma Gandhi is kept in custody the Council earnestly requests the authorities strictly to limit the restrains placed on him and to afford him facilities for reading, writing, and recreation.

The Council strongly condemns provocative and irresponsible writings and speeches calculated to wound susceptibilities and foment racial bitterness at a time acute political tension and impresses on all the supreme need to exercise the greatest care and circumspection both in criticism and suggestion and to bear in mind that the highest services one can do at present is to promote mutual respect confidence and goodwill between the British and Indian communities as a foundation of lasting friendship and union between the two countries.—A.P.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Jan. 11.

There has been a few falls of rain or snow along and near the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and in North-west Frontier Province. A fresh western disturbance is causing rise of temperature in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Dalhousie two inches; Murree three-quarters and Drosh a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab and Kumaon Hills and a few light showers will occur in North Baluchistan.—A. P.

"STARVING WORKERS INTO SUBMISSION"

Matunga Workshop Lock-out Continues.

The Matunga workshop men who are now out owing to the lock-out declared by the G. I. P. authorities assembled at the gate of the shop on Monday morning and held a mass meeting at which Dr. J. N. Choksi presided. At the outset of the meeting, a workman narrated how "anti-Union propaganda was carried on amongst the men. It was represented to the men by certain interested persons to take no heed of the advice of the Union officials.

SOLIDARITY MUST BE MAINTAINED.

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery explained in detail the full significance of the idea behind the lock-out and warned the workers to take care of the various plans that will be devised by the authorities to induce the men to break away from the struggle and resume work unconditionally.

He said that the demand of the men was quite just and legitimate and public opinion was in sympathy with them and the course adopted by them was constitutional and therefore they were sure to win the fight if they maintained discipline and obeyed the orders of the Union.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and sent to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway:—

1 (a) This meeting of the G. I. P. workers protests the action of the G. I. P. authorities in declaring a lock-out instead of considering the most legitimate grievances of the men and regards this as an attempt to starve the workers to submission.

(b) This meeting points out that the whole responsibility of the present crisis rests solely on the shoulders of the G. I. P. authorities.

2 This meeting resolves to carry on the struggle to a satisfactory conclusion and therefore appeals to all the Railway workers in general and G. I. P. workers in particular to give all possible assistance including the preparation for a general strike to Matunga workers if their grievances are not redressed immediately.

3 This meeting requests the G.I.P. Agent to receive a deputation of the representatives of the workers with a view to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the dispute that has arisen.

INDIAN MUSIC CIRCLE.

KESARBAI'S CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the above Circle there will be a concert on the 16th instant at Laxmibag (New Bhatwadi) when famous Bai Kesarbai of Bombay will sing. As there is a limited accommodation for guests members, wishing to bring guests are requested to inform the Secretary at the Office of the Circle (Ketkar's Art Institute 255, Girgaum Bombay 4) before the 15th instant.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 11.

Jute shares ruled firm with a small turnover. Towards the close an easier feeling prevailed. Coals were dull with only a very small enquiry. In the miscellaneous sec. Indian Wood Products were in some demand at steady rates while there was some enquiry for sugar shares at advancing rates. Others showed no change. Teas were neglected. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations.

Securities.—3 1/2 p.c. paper 32-13, 4 1/2 p.c. Loan 1955/60 68, 5 p.c. Loan 1945/55 29-4, 6 p.c. Bonds 1932 99-4, 6 1/2 p.c. Treasury Bonds 1935 100-4.

Banks.—Imperial 210.

Cottons.—Bengal Nagpur Ordy. 19.

Coals.—Bengal Nagpore ordy. 19, Raneegunge 32-4, West Jamuria 7-4.

Jutes.—Auckland ordy. 175, Baily ordy. 124, Belvedere ordy. 168, Clive 27-6, Howrah ordy. 39-10 Kamarhatty 300, Kanknarrah ordy. 343, National ordy. 20.

Miscellaneous.—Karanpura Development 3-9, Bengal Chemical pref. 10-6, Bengal Telephone pref. 10-4, Bengal Iron 2-6, Indian Iron and Steel 4-6, Burn and Co. 7 per cent. pref. 83, Britannia Biscuits 3-8 Indian Wood Products 18-4, Madan Theatres 7, Bengal paper pref. 99, Titaghur paper pref. 40 paid up 40-8 Midnapore Zemindary 80-8, Cawnpore 11-8, Carew and Co. 10-12, Chamaran 10-12, New Savan 11-14, Ryam 29-2, Samasipore 11-2, Hathikhira tea 7-12.—A.P.

LABORIOUS DEFENCE OF ORDINANCE RAJ.

Governor Confers With Bombay Businessmen.

SAVING COUNTRY FROM MENACE OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

The Governor of Bombay called a conference of some of the prominent citizens of Bombay at Government House on Monday evening to consider the present political situation.

The conference was not open to the press, but it is reported, it was convened to enlist the co-operation of the merchants for trade revival and also to assist the Government to combat the civil disobedience movement. A frank and heart to heart talk is said to have taken place between the Governor and the invitees in which both sides exchanged views on the present situation. The result of the conference would be reported to Delhi to the Viceroy as whose instance, it is presumed, the conference was called.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor in the course of his address to the conference said:

In view of the important events of the last few days, and of the special measures which my Government have felt it imperative to take, I have asked you to meet me here to-day even though it involves some sacrifice of your busy hours so that I may briefly explain the policy that we have adopted and its bearings on the economic, social and political life of the Presidency. That policy has been adopted after the most careful consideration, with the fullest sense of responsibility and in discharge of the tremendous responsibilities placed upon us as trustees. In the circumstances I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the reasons impelling the steps we have taken; indeed, they must be plain to you all. But the adoption of a policy of this nature always has some unforeseen results, and if any of these cause inconvenience to any of you, either in your business or your daily life, I shall be glad to hear any suggestions which may enable us to take steps to minimise the inconvenience in every direction possible.

I am given to understand that there is a feeling abroad that the Ordinances are really introduced not to check subversive activities, but to promote British trade by compelling people to buy English goods. I know, of course, that none of you share this view, but I have been informed that it does prevail in some quarters, and I have no doubt whatever that those who are endeavouring to promote civil disobedience will do their best to utilise this fact for propaganda. I hope, therefore, that you will all do everything you can to make it generally known that we have no such intention. We do not intend to take a leaf out of our opponents' book and endeavour to compel trade to flow in any particular channel by coercive measures, but we do mean to insist that there shall be freedom for everybody to trade how and where they like, and so we have taken powers to prevent any interference with this right by coercion of intimidation.

"THAT POLICY STANDS."

I should at once like to give you my personal assurance that the promulgation of Ordinances by His Excellency the Viceroy, and action by my Government under those Ordinances, does not in the slightest degree mean that there has been, or will be, any departure from the policy set forth in the speech of the Prime Minister at the Plenary Session of the Round Table Conference. That policy stands. His Majesty's Government, the Government of India, and the Government of Bombay, are resolutely determined to carry the great constitutional reforms, worked out by the Conference and accepted by the Imperial Parliament, to full fruition. They are equally bent on securing the widest possible measure of agreement with all those important elements in the community who are ready to co-operate in this constructive work. But, so far from the pursuit of this policy lightening the responsibility which now devolves on Government for maintaining law and order, it accentuates it.

POLITICAL SITUATION.

Let me invite your attention to the political situation as it will shortly confront all those who have a stake in the fortunes of this Presidency. Under the accepted scheme of reforms, the Bombay Presidency will become for all practical purposes an autonomous State, linked with the other British Presidencies and Provinces and Indian States in a Federation for matters of common concern, but almost entirely responsible for the administration of its own affairs. The Government will be one of a Ministry chosen from the Legislative Council, and responsible through that Council to the electorate. Theirs will, in any circumstances, be no easy task; if they are to be harassed and obstructed by an organised defiance of law and contempt for authority, it may well become impossible. I and my Government, therefore, have the very special responsibility of ensuring, so far as in us lies, that this new administration shall be set up in conditions which will give it the fairest possibility of functioning efficiently.

PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION.

We have been labouring assiduously to prepare the administrative machine for this great change, and we will not blench from the determination to ensure that this responsible government, when formed, shall rest on the sure foundation of respect for law and obedience to authority. In these labours of ours we think we can fairly claim from you something more than neutrality—even more than benevolent neutrality. It is a great task to devise a new constitution for India in spite of all the obstacles that beset us. It is perhaps almost as great a work to maintain an orderly atmosphere in which this new constitution can be brought into being, and in the second as much as in the first of these tasks I claim that Government are entitled, Gentlemen, to your fullest co-operation.

LAW AND ORDER.

I am confident that you will not need from me any further assurances that there is nothing in the Ordinances, nor in the policy of the Government, which can possibly have any ill effect on any law-abiding citizen of the Presidency. We have taken these powers solely to combat an unconstitutional, subversive and destructive civil disobedience movement; they will be used for no other purpose. We are determined to maintain law and order, and respect for authority; that is so essentially your own interest that we look to you for support. In return we assure you of our ready help in promoting the permanent industrial and commercial interests of the Presidency, and of our protection against attempts to interfere with, or to molest, those who are carrying on these activities.

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ZANDU DRAKSHA-ASAVA in Retail can be had of Agents, Chemists and Druggists and other Shop-keepers, etc.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1932.

CLEARING THE GROUND.

In his address yesterday to a gathering of Bombay's prominent citizens Sir Frederick Sykes said the 'policy' Government had embarked upon was "adopted with the fullest sense of responsibility and in discharge of the tremendous responsibility placed upon us as Trustees". "In the circumstances" said the Governor of Bombay, "I do not propose to enter into any discussion of the reasons compelling us to take the steps we have taken. They must be plain to you all". They are indeed very plain. The great idea is to clear the ground for "reforms." We have pointed out before how in the Frontier Province and in the rest of the country the ground is being 'cleared' for the imposition on the people of reforms, which the Tory diehards now in power like but which the people of India cannot possibly accept as adequate or satisfactory. Day after day we hear of Congress leaders and volunteers being arrested. In some places there have been lathi charges. According to a recent uncontradicted report a prominent Congress leader, Mr. B. Sambamurti, was beaten by the police till he became unconscious. And according to the latest available reports, Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi, Miss Maniben Patel, daughter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Miss Mithuben Petit, a worthy Parsi disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, have all been arrested for something under some Ordinance. And a lathi charge at Karachi, has injured about thirty men. Does all this constitute from the Government's point of view an appropriate background for the inauguration of Reforms that are in store for the people?

But it appears to some observers that the present policy of wholesale arrests and rigid restrictions on liberty of speech and movement is the herald of a glorious political dawn. A flamboyant picture of the present situation is given by a correspondent of an Anglo-Indian paper who claims to make out that the Viceroy has saved the country from the chaos into which the Congress would, but for him, have plunged it. This is how the correspondent announces his discovery: "In a flash and more and more clearly day by day, it became proved by demonstrations in scores of places that Congress had by their lawless preaching worn the people's patience to exhaustion and that Government were everywhere regarded as at last the saviours of townsmen and countrymen from Congress oppression". And now everywhere there is, of course, peace. People are craning their necks and watching the flight Delhiwards and back of Sapruite ducks.

Another discovery by the correspondent in question is that many Liberal and other leaders are simply in love with the R.T.C. results and prospects. "There is trouble", he says, "amounting almost to anguish in the hearts of these distinguished non-official leaders". It is "their discovery of how grievously Congress propaganda on the one hand and the absence of true publicity and good leadership on the other have kept and left the general political mind of India ignorant of the nearness of the land of promise to which the latest labours of the Round Table Conference have carried their motherland." How strange that millions and millions of people in India should be so unaware that there is a "land of promise" and that too within hailing distance. But note our distinguished leaders' dream. They calculate that the labours of the various R.T.C. Committees will all be over in the brief space of three months so that their reports should be ready by May, despite all those complexities of the Indian problem of which we heard so much till the other day. Our distinguished leaders further expect that it will take only about four months more for the preparation of the Parliamentary Bill, and the Federal Structure Committee will meet again in London in September, so that the final plenary session of the R.T.C. will be held in October and November. If at all by then there should be any outstanding points the Government will decide for the Conference. And finally our distinguished leaders hope, so at least says the correspondent of our Anglo-Indian contemporary, that the Swaraj Bill will pass through all stages in Parliament before the end of the Spring session in 1933. If, however, things do not turn out fast enough for this time-table, it is always possible for the Government and their friends to hark back to the complexities of the Indian problem, aggravated by the agitation of the Congress which though crushed somehow managed to live. The correspondent is making desperate attempts to persuade through flattery certain Moderate and non-descript leaders to work on the R.T.C. Committees though unrestrained repression reigns in the land. The attempts are superfluous. "Leaders" of a type will always be available to work on any Committees that Government may appoint. But the people whom these leaders pretend to lead will have their own way of forging a Constitution they want for themselves. Ordinances may clear the ground for leaders acceptable to Government but they will fail to suppress the National Demand.

AGGRESSIVE POLICY.

Japan will be emboldened in its policy of bullying China by the refusal of Britain and France to support America in its protest to Tokyo against the Japanese action in Manchuria. The Washington Government pointed out in its Note that Japan had acted against the Nine Power Treaty to which it was a signatory in making a military advance right up to the borders of China proper and thus contravening the 'open door' policy which by that Treaty the Powers concerned had solemnly affirmed. The American protest is not supported by Britain and France on the ground mainly that America is not a member of the League of Nations and that other Powers who are members of the League cannot take an isolated action as the Washington Government has done.

But what has the League done to protect the interests of China, one of its members, and a member who has scrupulously stood by the Kellogg Pact and adopted in the long drawn-out Sino-Japanese conflict an attitude which provoked the admiration of its colleagues at Geneva, who desire to seek a solution of the conflict through third party negotiations? The Japanese representative at the League Council claimed, of course, that his Government was within its rights in regard to its Manchurian policy. But the Tokyo Government which was in power before the Inukai cabinet entered upon office did not think it advisable to flout the League's authority completely. It parleyed and gained time. It agreed, after due protest, to the sending out by the League of neutral observers to study the situation in Manchuria. This Commission of observers appointed by the League has not even yet left Europe. Meanwhile Japan's military action has turned Manchuria practically into a province under full Japanese control and the Inukai cabinet faces the protests from Geneva with a 'fait accompli.'

Unless the Washington Government is now willing to take drastic action on its own against the aggressive Japanese policy in Manchuria, it will be making itself ridiculous and betraying the confidence reposed in it by the Nanking Government. There is no desire on the part of Japan to agree to a solution of the conflict through peaceful negotiations. It can retort that the Nine Power Treaty is already obsolete, the conditions under which it was framed having changed materially. If a continuous conflict between China and Japan is to be avoided in the interests of world peace, the Geneva League must co-operate with America in exercising concerted international pressure upon the present Japanese Government. But will there be agreement at Geneva regarding the particular form in which such pressure can be exercised?

PERTINENT WARNING.

In their present frame of mind the Tory hordes in England with their favourite man at the India Office pursuing a policy of reactionary rule in India will scoff at the pertinent warning given by the "New Statesman and Nation" but if the Indian people keep calm and bear the present campaign of intense coercion courageously, swerving not one inch from the path of non-violence, the advocates of firm rule will have to rue the day they embarked upon it, much earlier than the British journal envisages. It asks: "What case is there, in the whole course of history, of a national movement yielding for a considerable time to repression?" It warns the British people: "We are confronted (in India) with a national movement such as we had to face in Ireland and Egypt, and we shall have, sooner or later, to give way now, as we did then, for the simple reason that we cannot afford the cost, even if we had the stomach, for governing by the sword". The bureaucrat's view of course, is that he has the "stomach" and India can be made to pay the "cost" of rule by Ordinances. With the ultimate effect of this policy the bureaucrat is not concerned.

Notes of the Day.

Helpless Germany!

A British journal, the "Spectator", expressed a fortnight ago the possibility of the Young Plan mechanism being kept in being but predicted that no reparations would be paid in the immediate future. But it observed: "It is premature to-day to declare on financial grounds that Germany will be incapable in four or five years time of paying the £33,000,000 (about 10s. a year per inhabitant) which forms the unconditional portion of the Young Plan annuity. The trouble is that as things are France expects to get over three-quarters of that sum. If reparations are to be confined to the unconditional £33,000,000 there will clearly have to be a redistribution of the proceeds." Dr. Bruening's declaration in a statement he has issued on Saturday clearly indicates that the possibility of the creditor Powers being afforded a chance of quarrelling over the "redistribution of the proceeds" is very remote.

French Resentment.

The German Chancellor asserts that the Continuation of political payments by Germany has been rendered impossible owing to its internal situation, and he emphasizes that any attempt to maintain such payments must lead to disaster not only for Germany but for the whole world. At the Lausanne Reparations Conference which, Germany had agreed, should open on January 25, he would have no alternative but to ask other Governments concerned to take the present German situation into account. His warning that there was no room for a compromise regarding the payments, because "the real possibility no longer existed" for such a compromise is a veritable bombshell. It has already alarmed France and in Paris they see the hand of Herr Hitler in this bold declaration of Dr. Bruening that Germany must announce its decision to default. The German Press backs up Dr. Bruening's demand enthusiastically. But there is an irony in the situation. Wall Street is not perturbed. American financiers believe that Dr. Bruening is only trying this game to secure a better bargain. Germany's creditors are in a fix and will find it difficult to agree over an immediate solution of the unpleasant prospect that faces them.

Danger From School Children.

An Order is reported to have been served by the District Magistrate of Surat on the Bulsar Town Municipality to show cause why the Municipal President, the School Board Chairman, the members who voted in favour of the resolution for the closure of primary schools for three days as a protest against Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, should not be dealt with under Section 3 of Ordinance 2, as they have shown sympathy with an association which has been declared unlawful and as their action in turning a lot of school boys into the streets, was "prejudicial to public peace." The latter reason for the order, namely the little school boys being prejudicial to public peace, is specially noteworthy as indicative of the mentality behind the order. By the way, a report from Ahmednagar stated that when the National School there was raided by armed police, the school children were turned out and had to sit in the scorching sun. If they were compelled to sit in the sun, was not this compulsion prejudicial to public peace?

Briton's Right To Drink.

The Licensing Commission appointed two years ago in Britain to consider the advisability of better regulating the sale of intoxicants published its report last week. According to a British Official wireless message the Commission recommends "more drastic rather than relaxed control by licensing." But the few detailed recommendations so far published hardly suggest anything like a drastic control. The "Times" states that the recommendations represent "a frank acceptance of the consumers' rights to rising standards and improved amenities." Is this a mere euphemism for the consumers' right to drink? It is further reported that the Commission "does not even discuss prohibition as a policy to be recommended." Prohibition presupposes a widespread capacity to resist the temptation of indulging, in a habit which saps the foundations of health and causes economic loss. And in this respect, as in several others, England is hardly a model for the world.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

SOME IMPRESSIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED).

To an unsophisticated mind like mine, there was not much gained by attending the Indian Economic Conference during the last four days. At times it was almost boring and one could not help feeling that the great professors discussing problems could not get over their normal professorial attitude and seemed to be lecturing at people all the time. They were, perhaps, encouraged to do so by the presence of a large number of students among the audience. It also appeared that there was an incapacity on the part of many to stick to the subject under discussion and to roam over wide arid deserts where they lost themselves and though the subjects were various and the speakers many, there was hardly one good summing up of the problem discussed. Did it reflect the habit acquired in "taking" classes where one has to talk to students for hours on small topics and small details without a chance of covering wide fields of study within a limited period?

THE BANKING SECTION.

The paper on Central Bank Constitutions which should have brought out discussions on the type of Central Bank suited to India gave one the unhappy experience of people discussing the functions of a Reserve Bank for India. The author of the paper had mentioned that whether it was a shareholders' bank or State bank, it would fall into the meshes of the Government as all banks had done in war and post-war times. For price stabilisation, both kinds of banks were equally efficient. Prof. Tannan wanted a bank that would suit Indian conditions and he was prepared to borrow the gold elsewhere (not immediately possible) or to make an appeal to the Nation for the purpose. Some held that we had no standard at all now, but Prof. Chablani wanted that credit and currency should be controlled by somebody, but he failed to ask whether it was not advisable to leave it in the hands of the Government. But everyone seemed to assume that they were legislating for all time and did not stop to think that a Reserve Bank, if started, would gather experience suited to Indian conditions and the law regulating it could be adjusted later on.

WILL WE CEASE TO BE DEBTORS?

Prof. B.R. Rau of Calcutta raised a question whether India can become a creditor country. The question seemed irrelevant particularly in view of his own figures, as it would have been more appropriate to ask whether we would ever cease to be debtors. It was pointed out by speakers that if Indian money was abroad to the tune of Rs. 20 crores, this was the property of people who had taken it away for fear of the political developments and did not represent genuine investment. It was also pointed out that while India's external interest obligations amounted to about Rs. 45 crores, the national savings amounted to only Rs. 35 crores. But it was forgotten that India had private debts estimated at Rs. 900 crores with an interest liability of Rs. 60 crores and that if this was to be repaid, its capital value would immediately appreciate to about Rs. 1,500 crores. How could India find the money to redeem her debts?

A rather farcical incident occurred over a paper on a "National Board of Investment" and a speaker pointed out that such a Board should see that the private commercial enterprises were not deprived of capital by the Board taking away all funds for Government uses and the author referred to a passage in his note, which referred to "major national industrial concerns" and justified himself!

'Variance of Imperial Bank Advances' was a paper which could have had little interest for even the economists, but it was remarkable that the author tried to derive a formula for the variance from a study of inadequate data, but arrived at a curve:

Y equal to 72.95 — 9.70 X — 5.34 X square.

How the author got 5.34 there and why any other figure would not have done equally badly is a surprising thing.

PURE ECONOMICS.

The field of pure economics was covered by such papers as Labour turnover and productive costs, trade booms and depressions and international control of price-levels. There was a valuable lesson for millowners in the first essay, though it was hidden in much too erudite language. If the millowners wanted to get the best return for the money, they must prevent a constant change of workmen and the best way to ensure this is to make the workers' life attractive in the mills by suitable comforts, adequate housing and social facilities, wages which would prevent a worker deserting the trade and a system of bonuses which would go on increasing rapidly with the length of service. "Without hitting the labourers the employers stand to gain largely as they can effectively reduce a portion of their labour costs" which form a big item in cost of production to-day.

"Trade booms and depressions" was an essay divided into five sections and it pointed out that depressions were irregular in the pre-war period coming together too close to each other some times and that the post-war depression had been intensified by currency and financial experiments, gold shortage, banking policies, over-production and other factors. The paper seemed to say that depressions were irregular in occurrence, but a study of their developments was valuable.

"International control of price-levels" went over wide ground and found no limitations. It discussed the gold standard, maldistribution of gold shortage of supply, "management" of currency, bank rate and open market policies, Central Bank co-operation, Bank for International Settlements. But the discussion of the possibilities of the last-named institution turned on the control over exchanges and volume of currency and had little bearing on price-levels.

FUTURE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

This was a valuable discussion though the beginning seemed somewhat tragically to discuss the past and there was no thought of its bearing on India. Professor Vakil pointed out that the linking of the rupee to sterling was not in India's interests and wanted a free rupee in the interval between now and the time when the gold standard would again be inaugurated probably as a 'managed' currency through international co-operation or better distribution of monetary gold or through the Bank for International Settlements. It was recognised that the first was impossible and the last not much likely. But those who talked about readjustment of gold reserves between countries hardly realised what they wanted. How could, for example, France get rid of her gold? She could not lend it to other countries for this would only accentuate the evil. Money lent for non-productive purposes cannot bring good either to the borrower or the lender. The United States could not lend abroad as she has difficulty enough in reinvesting the four thousand million dollars of interest due to her. No one realised that a readjustment of gold reserves meant the writing off the debts by France and America and this is exactly why there is so much reluctance to discuss this freely among them.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

Prof. Chablani came out with his thesis that India does not require any exchange value for the rupee and all we want is internal price stabilisation about 1929 level. Naturally, he found no supporters. Prof. Tannan suggested that the Bank for International Settlements should issue a new currency, but this is subject to the difficulty that no nation could tolerate the circulation of these notes side by side with its own. But he pointed out the danger that if the rupee was linked to sterling for long, it would be quoted as justifying the 18d. ratio, which had really broken down. Mr. G.N. Joshi's attitude was that the rupee should be linked to gold being free in the interval and that gold exports should be prohibited, the Government buying gold at market rates by issuing silver rupees against them, thus appreciating the gold assets behind the paper currency. It is doubtful if the rupees could have been thus pushed into the country because the recent tendency for changing the gold seems to have been to take equal quantities of notes and rupees. But there is one advantage that is likely to accrue from the embargo that instead of unorganised exports of gold, they could be used for a national purpose by properly organised management. But the Government would have failed in their remittance programme to England and they would have been in a bad hole.

The President in summing up

(Continued on page 11.)

TRIFLES.

Since the banning of the Congress Organisations, police feris and official flag salutations are the order of the day. Who says the Government is non-responsive?

* * * * * *

Unveiling the statute of Sir Lawrence Jenkins at the High Court, the Chief Justice said that his career was an example and an inspiration. The late Sir Lawrence Jenkins is even now considered as the sheet-anchor of journalists. I hope that Jenkin's touch will inspire the Judiciary in these days of Press Ordinance.

* * * * *

In his address to the U. P. businessmen Sir Malcolm Hailey said "We have a right to ask for your active sympathy in the effort to protect trade from political dictation and unlawful restraint. It is your own battle and we are only here to help you to fight it. We have a right to ask traders to assist the police by information and by evidence where it is necessary to prosecute boycotters."

Will the same energy to inform and give evidence be appreciated, when khaddar shops are picketed?

* * * * *

"If the boycott continues, there will be a steady flight of the rupee to foreign countries" says Sir Malcolm Hailey.

Let Government arrest the flight of the gold bars, and the rupee will take care of itself.

* * * * *

Sir Malcolm Hailey is a born propagandist and militant orator. To him, any cause is enough for a Philippic and even if it is not sufficiently inspiring, he will add pep and ginger to it by his picturesque imagery and swelling periods.

* * * * *

In coining expressions, Sir Malcolm is a pastmaster. When the late Mr. C. R. Das and Pandit Motilal Nehru issued the Swaraj Party manifesto, Sir Malcolm made a rousing speech in the Assembly warning the M. L. A.'s of the Golgotha of the Mont-Ford Structure in the face of the threatened onslaught of the "Pacific Goths and constitutional Huns." The Liberal Knights who were scared out of their wits, cried "Amen."

* * * * *

It is funny. Nobody has torpedoed the Reforms more successfully than this constitutional crusader. His ingenious distinction and hair-splitting difference between "Dominion Status" and "Responsible Government" as contained in the Reforms held the field and delayed the constitutional progress by a decade. It took a Nehru Report and another Round Table Conference to explode Haileyan myth and still Sir Malcolm parades as a saviour of the Constitution.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD JAILED

Other Behar Leaders Also Convicted.

PATNA, Jan. 11.

Mr. Scotland, the officiating District Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day sentencing Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Krishna Ballabh Sahay to six months rigorous imprisonment each, Jagpati Misir and Jagatnarain to five and a half months' and Brajkishore Prasad and Mathura Prasad to five months' each under Section 17 Criminal Law amendment Act for continuing to remain assembled as members of the Congress which had been declared unlawful by a Government notification.

Babu Rajendra Prasad was awarded "A" class and remaining accused were classed "B".—A. P.

25 PERSONS ARRESTED AT BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 11.

Twenty-five volunteers, 15 men and 10 women, were arrested last evening at Dasswamedh Ghat on the charge of being members of five processions started in defiance of a prohibitory order under Section 144, large crowds of people and strong posse of police and sowars were present on the scene.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION THROWN OUT BY CITY FATHERS AGAIN!

Representation To Government For Restricting Racing In Bombay

Once again an attempt was made to adjourn the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Monday but the proposition was thrown out by a snap majority of two votes.

After the mintes were signed by the Mayor Mr. P.G. Sahashrabudhe hoved to adjourn the house as he said owing to the present political situation their minds were unsettled.

Dr. G. Y. Deshmukh seconded the proposition. The Mayor put the proposition to vote and declared it lost by 16 votes against 18. A poll was demanded and it resulted in 17 votes against 19. The adjournment motion was therefore lost and the business of the House was proceeded with. Like last time there was no walk out of the supporters of the motion.

The following Councillors voted for and against the adjournment motion.

YES

1 Dr. A. G. Merchant; 2 Mr. B. P. Wadke; 3 Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdi; 4 Dr. G. V. Deshmukh; 5 Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji. 6 Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta; 7 Dr. J. V. Vora; 8 Mr. M. M. Killedar, 9 Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai; 10 Mr. M. V. Doude; 11 Mr. P. G. Sahashrabudhe; 12 Mr. S. L. Silam 13 Mr. Shivdas Chapsy; 14 Mr. V.S. Velinkar; 15 Dr. A. G. Viegas; 16 Mr. V. D. Govindji; 17 Miss Bachubai R. Lotwalla.

NOES.

1 Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar; 2 Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy; 3 Mr. G. I. Griffths; 4 Mr. H. T. Noorani; 5 Khan Saheb Karmali Ebrahim; 6 Mr. M. A. Karanjawala; 7 Dr. M. N. Balsara; 8 Mr. Mohmedali Allabux; 9 Mr. P. G. Murzban; 10 Mr. G. O. Pike; 11 Dr. P. G. Solanki; 12 Mr. R. M. Bhat; 13 Rao Bahadur R. S. Asvale; 14 Mr. S. K. Barodawala; 15 Dr. Sorab P. Mehta; 16 Sir V. A. Dabholkar; 17 Prof. V. G. Rao; 18 Mr. V. N. Chandavalkar; 19 Mr. G. S. Wilson.

NEUTRAL.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji.

TO RESTRICT RACING.

The Corporation then considered the report of the Committee regarding a draft representation to Government for restricting racing in Bombay to race horse owners and 'bona fide' members of the Western India Turf Club only.

The representation to be signed and forwarded by the Mayor ran as follows:—

It is hardly necessary to emphasise that the evils associated with the racing have been the cause of financial ruin of many a family in this City especially among the poor and lower middle classes and bring in their train other evils like misery, desperation and even death by suihide. In the year 1925 the President of the Corporation had addressed Government under his letter No. 10955, dated the 7th February 1925, to the effect that the Third Class Enclosure opened by the Western India Turf Club should be discontinued as it encouraged poor people to gamble on the race course, bringing ruin and degration on themselves. Government in their letter, Home Department, No. 3032-P, dated the 13th March 1925, replied that on enquiries they were satisfied that the opening of the Third Class Enclosure had been on the whole an advantage in that it had eliminated the unlicensed and irregular betting and that they did not proposed to interfere in the matter. The Corporation are pleased to note that the Third Enclosure has since been closed, and in furtherance of this policy the Corporation request that Government may be pleased to restrict racing to race horse owners and 'bona fide' members of the Western India Turf Club only.

Mr. Jamndas M. Mehta moved to approve and adopt the draft representation. Mr. Jamnadas said there was no evil in the city which had brought more misery and sorrow to the people of Bombay than the race course, not even the stock exchange or gambling.

Dr. M. N. Bulsara seconded the proposition and it was carried.

The corporation then adjourned till Monday.

BOMBAY, COTTON BROKERS' DECISION

(Continued from page 1.)

loped with electric rapidity seem to justify such a surmise. On the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi, India offers him a royal reception of an unprecedented and unparalelled nature. Mahatma Gandhi requests His Excellency the Viceroy by telegram to grant him an interview to discuss the political situation in the country. Like a bolt from the blue, it is replied, that the telegram amounts to a challenge to the established Government.

ORDINANCE RAJ.

Mahatma Gandhi, the idol of nation's devotion and love, is arrested, series of Ordinances are promulgated and an army of persons, men of high reputation, character and culture and integrity wedded to the policy of non-violence and truth, are rounded up.

"PLOT TO CRUSH MERCANTILE COMMUNITY."

It could be inferred from what has happened that, reforms, which Mahatma Gandhi was likely to secure, would put a stop to the exploitation to which the favoured people upto now have been accustomed. These foreigners seem to have prepared a plot so that such reforms may never take place. The centre of the plot seems to be Calcutta. The policy of crushing the spirit of the mercantile community, who refuse now to continue any more to act as an instrument of exploiting their own poor people seems to have been adumberated.

Under ordinance', which are so vague, broad and wide as to be interpreted in any light, anybody is likely to be caught. Under the present rule of ordinances everybody—does not matted whether he is Sir Purshottamdas, Sir Sethna or Sir Fazulbhoy—whosoever he may be, may become a 'suspect". To-day there is not a single man out of 350 millions, who does not feel the sting of his being a "subject" creature inspite of his character, education, culture, wealth, etc. If that is not so, how could Government dare arrest your idol of worship, Mahatma Gandhi?

"STOP EXPLOITATION."

It is a matter of common knowledge that in a variety of ways we have been exploited by foreign vested interests. In cotton trade, for example, many times our trade policy has been dictated by the manoeuvres of the Japanese, Swiss, Greeks, not to speak of British or naturalised British. Iniquitous and ruinous ratio has killed our infant industries, benefitted not only Lancashire but even Japan, the textile industry of which seems to have been built on the ruins of Indian industry to such an extent that it has bearding the lion in its own den, i.e., successfully competing Lancashire even on British soil. In fact the dice are heavily loaded against us.

SELF-PRESERVATION AND SWADESHI.

To protect yourself from such an invasion, it is your duty to observe the programme of Swadeshi and restrain your desire to earn money from anything that goes against Swadeshi. When Mahatma Gandhi is arrested, you shou'd not play the role of Judas.

A WORD TO BRITISHERS.

I think it is our sacred duty, irrespective of consideration, whether our entreaties are heeded to, to speak out truth, without fear or anger and with love, because we desire peace and good-will between all nations, all the more, with Britain and India.

"ENMITY WITH NONE"

We should thankfully admit that we have derived some benefi's in the direction of education, science, trade, organisation, discipline, politics, but the benefit has been only an indirect result. On the other hand we have now painfully realised all the evil results of economic exploitation. But now we have realised our mistake and refuse to act as an instrument of exploiting our own people, we have enmity with none and we desire good-will of all, specially our British friends whom we entreat that in the mutual good-will of both lie peace and prosperity both for India and Britain.

GANDHI SHALL TRIUMPH.

We say that the Government have committeed the greatest political blunder in arresting Mahatma Gandhi who is an idol of Indian nationalism. By this action alone, millions are led to think that the Government is unjust and is breaking its promises. To the Britishers Mahatma Gandhi is a politician but to the people he is an idol of worship. It is said that Mahatma Gandhi is only an agitator having no substantial following in the nation. But by their own action of publishing the long list of the names of the unlawful bodies Government have brought to the notice of the world the influence of Mahatma Gandhi and Gandhism. Strictly and truly speaking at present, there are few persons and associations who are not influenced in a greater or lesser degree by Gandhism.

Let it be clearly understood that peaceful and religious Indians are never going to forget the debts which they owe to Mahatma Gandhi. Let it be further understood clearly that the seeds of non-violence are sown in the hearts of millions of Indians and you cannot destroy them. That is why after the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi Gandhism is progressing.

Anglo-Indian papers attempt to show that the movement for securing true freedom is fizzling out. The truth is that movement seems to advance in geomatrical progression. We trust duty and self-interest will inspire my business friends to enter deep into the situation and find out a happy course of settlement.

"I repeat in conclusion that the motive behind our demands is the restoration of mutual goodwill which is important in the interests of all.

TO INDIAN BROTHERS.

I should say to our Indian brothers "you are passing through an unprecedented crisis of great magnitude and through a time of trial. And English poet has also truly said: "Path of sorrow and that path alone leads us to the land where sorrow is unknown". Such being the case, brothers, do not be disheartened by trials, have patience, do your duty and our Great Gandhiji has said Pray God and every thing will be alright."

RESOLUTIONS.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, held on Monday to discuss the present situation of national emergency in the country passed unanimously a resolution advocating among other things:

(1) The use and promotion of pure Khaddar and all Swadeshi articles.

(2) Discouraging the use of and trade in foreign goods to the complete exclusion of the goods of such countries as are opposed to India's national aspirations.

(3) Discouraging dealing with shipping, banking and insurance houses of those countries which are hostile to Indian national aspirations.

(4) Advising members to invest their money in such a way as to encourage the industries of the country and avoid and discourage investments as tend to place the wealth of the country at the disposal of those who may use them either for the suppression of our national aspirations or for the exploitation of its economic condition.

STOP EXPORT OF GOLD.

(5) Advising members to stop and discourage the export of gold and invest their mones preferably in gold in view of the continuous depreciation of the currencies of the various countries of the world.

The resolution in the end asked allied commercial associations to follow in their footsteps and make a joint effort to carry out these resolutions.

HEATED DEBATE.

The resolution was passed after a heated debate. Mr. Durgadatta Savalka presided. Mr. Jagjivan Dosabhai moved the resolution which was seconded by Mr. Jamnalalji Adukia. Messrs. Begraj Gupta, Ratilal T. Thakkar and Ratanlal Radhakison made speeches in support of the resolution.

The hall of the Association was overcrowded and a large number of members could not be accommodated and had to wait outside. Shortly before the proceedings commenced, Shrimati Jamunaben and Shrimati Kamalaben Soonawalla addressed the gathering and exhorted the merchants to adopt the resolution unanimously.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

MADRAS LEADERS SENTENCED.

Satyamurthi And Raja Gopalchari Placed In "A" Class.

"I PLEAD NEITHER WAY".

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

Messrs. S. Satyamurthi and C. Rajagopalachari, Congress leaders who were arrested on Saturday while distributing hand-bills were tried to-day by the Third Presidency Magistrate who sentenced Mr. Satyamurthi to one year's rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 (2) Criminal Law Amendment Act and six months' simple imprisonment under Prevention of Molestation and Boycotting Ordinance, the sentences to run consecutively.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under the same Ordinance. Both were placed in 'A' class.

NO PLEADING AT ALL.

Questioned by the Magistrate whether he pleaded guilty or not Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I do not plead at all.

Mr. Satyamurthi said: "I plead neither way. I deny as far as facts are concerned that I took part in the management of the organisations after they were declared unlawful. I only distributed handbills."—A. P.

SURAT EDITOR JAILED

SURAT, Jan. 11.

The District Magistrate, Mr. T. T. Kothawala convicted and sentenced to-day Mr. Chimanlal Reshankar Joshi, editor, printer and publisher of "Hindu" a Gujerati daily, as well as weekly, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 in default to six months further imprisonment under under Section 124-A Indian Penal Code.

It will be remembered that Mr. Chimanlal was arrested for publishing a leading article under the caption "Inquilab Zindabad" in the weekly issue of 28|6|31 and the daily issue of 29|6|31 which it is alleged contained matter instigating to revolution, and spreading disaffection amongst the subjects against His Majesty the King Emperor.

PRESS PROPERTY ATTACHED.

The accused refusing to pay the the fine the District Magistrate ordered attachment of his property whereupon the Deputy Superintendent of Police Mr. Antia with a party of police hastened to the "Hindu" press and attached machinery as also his property at his residence.

KARADI MEETING DISPERSED.

A report from the village of Karadi in Jalalpur Taluka states that a public meeting held there last evening was dispersed by lathi charge in which Mr. Kikubhai, a teacher of the Gujerati Vidyapith is reported to have received injuries.—A. P.

LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

To Open On January 25

FRANCE IN A COOLER MOOD

LONDON, Jan. 11.

It is officially stated that all powers concerned have agreed that the Lausanne Conference should open on January 25.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND LAUSANNE CONFERENCE

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Paris.—French are now inclined to view more calmly Dr. Bruening's action and it seems that here is no prospect of the French not going to Lausanne.

Franco-British conversations with regard to reparations and debts are proceeding in most favourable atmosphere.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FOREIGN OFFICE KEEPS MUM

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Rome.—The Foreign Office does not intend to make any declaration at present with regard to Dr. Bruening's statement pending exchange of views with powers concerned.

Deputy Benedue is leaving for Paris to confer with representatives of British and French Treasuries with regard to Lausanne.—Reuter.

GREAT AUCTIONEER DEAD

MAN WHO MADE HIS PILE IN WAR SURPLUS STORE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Death has occurred suddenly of Sir Howard Frank, great auctioneer, who sold during the War surplus stores and made deals worth over six-hundred and thirty million sterling.—Reuter.

ALLAHABAD PROCESSION BLOCKED BY POLICE.

Keshavdeo Malaviya And Muzzafar Hussain Jailed.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 11.

Mr. Keshadeo Malaviya and Mr. Muzaffar Hussain have been sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Ordinance and one month's simple imprisonment under Section 144 Cr. P. C. the sentences to run concurrently.

Another Congress procession started this afternoon in Allahabad city on the way to Persotamdas Park but on its arrival at the railway bridge at Johnstonegunge, Mrs. Pundit who was at the head of the procession with Mrs. Motilal Nehru was served with a notice not to proceed.

The processionists squatted on either side of the road while the police blocked the way. By 6 o'clock all dispersed and nothing untoward took place.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST COMMUNALISTS' TACTICS.

Muslim Youths' Determination To Secure Joint Electorates.

On behalf Muslim youth the following manifesto has been issued by sixty young Muslims.

"The events of the last few months in Britain and India, have naturally been engaging our closest attention. We have followed with as much sorrow as shame, the conduct of the so-called 'Muslim' delegates to the Round Table Conference. We cannot find words strong enough to condemn their tactics; we completely dissociate ourselves from their communal demands. The younger generation is swayed by thoughts and feelings entirely different from theirs and the wide gulf that separates us from them is indeed so wide as to be unbridgable. Our self-respect prompts us to announce that we of the younger generation are proud to call ourselves Indians first and Indians last. We are not prepared to tolerate communalism in any shape or form and desire the freedom of the country with as much intensity as our brethren of the other communities.

THREE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.

We consider it needless to go into the details of the communal demands formulated by the 'Muslim' delegates to the Round Table Conference. Suffice is to say, that in our considered opinion, the foundation of a Swaraj India must be laid in unstained nationalism, and no constitution will be acceptable to the younger generation of Muslim until it is broadbased on three principles.

(1) Joint Electorates.

(2) Residuary Powers to vest in the Centre and

(3) Adult Suffrage.

In our own humble way, we have resolved not to rest content till our country's freedom is attained and communalism has been wiped out."

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

[Special Service For The "Chronicle"]

T. T. ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 11.

Previous Close	3.40
To-day's Opening	3.39⅞
To-day's Close	3.38¼
Difference	—.1¾

T. T. ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 11.

Previous Close	3.40
To-day's Close	3.38
Difference	—.2

CITY NOTES

UNOFFICIAL MARKET HOLIDAY.

[By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC].

There were no markets open to-day though the markets were open. The Share Market was anxiously awaiting the decision of the Committee as to whether business would be suspended to-day and the announcement of the President that the market would be open was responded to by cries of "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki-Jai." I interviewed some brokers and the consensus of feeling was that, at least from the business point of view, there was no purpose in buying or selling. The opening of the market officially would help needy buyers or sellers to get their work done but, as the market thrives on speculative transactions, these were evidently ruled out in the present uncertainty of trade and political conditions. The bazaar was open but no business was done. In fact it looked as if the market had changed their clock to 4 p. m. at 12-30 p. m.

The same thing happened in the Bullion Market. Except for a few stray cash transactions the Bullion Exchange Hall presented the scene of a holiday gathering of disinterested people instead of the usual roar of price quotations.

The Marwari Bazaar was also closed. I understand that the resolution of the Committee of management expresses the general attitude of the mercantile community on the national emergency. The market is closed for business and the feeling seems to be that it could remain so for some days at least.

BRITISH BANK DIVIDENDS.

The "Big Five" in London have declared dividends that are nearly the same as last year. Two banks declared the same dividend and three lowered theirs by only two per cent. It is, of course, well-known that they were hit hard by the trade depression and the fall in security prices but they have made a raid on their secret reserves and made good the deficit in earnings. The British banks are in a strong position in this respect but they do not want to make depositors nervous by doing this too fast and hence the fall in dividends in some cases.

THE REPARATIONS-TANGLE.

Herr Bruening has declared that Germany can never afford to pay reparations if she is to live as a political and economic entity. Perhaps this is the result of his having talked with Herr Hitler who threatened to repudiate the reparations the moment he came into power. The "Temps", the most conservative French newspaper, blames both Germany and the United States, the former for refusing to pay the "sacred obligations" of the reparations and the latter for refusing to clear the ground in the matter of war debts. It is pertinent to point out that the French themselves, a rich nation by all standards, are not doing anything to meet the debacle threatening the world. Britain is in sympathy with Germany but is unable to make her voice heard. Some hope may be placed on the statement made by some responsible people in America that they stand to gain more out of the trade revival arising out of the cancellations of the war debts than they would lose thereby.

Herr Hitler, however, seems to have won his way and, though the word "repudiation" which he used is objected to, there is no doubt that Germany will be given "relief" to a substantial degree even if it does not amount to "cancellation" by the creditors.

THE CASE FOR INDIA.

India's case is similar. With the heavy burden of the public debt the country will not be able to pull on with its present financial machinery for any length of time. What we want is "relief" for the Government or "cancellation" of the debt by the British Government and the Congress claim is only for an independent and impartial investigation of the debt question to ascertain which debts were incurred in the interests of other parties than India and which in India's interests. If the German claim does not amount to repudiation, why should the odious term be applied to our demand for an enquiry into the nature of our debt obligations?

"MORNING POST" TIRADE.

Under the heading "Let Lancashire Live" the "Morning Post" describes the misery of Lancashire and how Indian goods have replaced British goods in the Colonies and enjoy protection in Burma against Lancashire. The paper goes on to say that Lancashire is shut out of the French, Italian and Japanese colonies and she must make her way into India. It suggests that the Congress must be taught a lesson by the rest of the Empire combining against India. Apart from the harm such a proposal does to the Empire idea in India, it is a sad reflection on the paper's perversity of thought. And when it goes on to suggest that the Government should reduce the duties on Lancashire goods and impose the excise duty again, resulting in better revenue for the Government and cheaper goods for the poor people, it is taking too aggressive an attitude.

The millowners should take up this matter and also rebut the statement made by the paper that they are financing the Congress party in order that the latter may carry on the Swadeshi campaign in their interest.

THE RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The State-owned Railways earned Rs. 177 lakhs for the week ending 19th December, which is Rs. 20 lakhs less than last year and Rs. 5 lakhs more than the previous week. From 1st April to date the earnings have been only Rs. 59,39 lakhs. On the basis of the estimate of Rs. 101 crores, this shows a decline of Rs. 14 crores and, even with the increase of 15 per cent in goods tariff, the situation cannot be much better than a fall of Rs. 18 crores at the end of the year. It would appear that the Government will have to provide about Rs. 12 crores to the Railway budget to meet its expenses and pay the guaranteed dividend. This is not a cheerful prospect for the Finance Member, already beset with his financial worries from other sources.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	6.64
To-day's Opening Rate	6.61
Difference	—.3
To-day's Closing Rate	6.66
Difference	+.2

Broach Expectation Rs. 207

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 11.

Previous Closing Rate	5.00
To-day's Opening Rate	4.96
Difference	—.4
To-day's Closing Rate	5.04
Difference	+.4

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PRINTING INK
Manufactured by
Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & Co.
at their Factory at
Karelwadi, Thakurdwar, BOMBAY.

Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of hot countries.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

Already after a few weeks' use of Sanatogen you will notice a remarkable increase in health and energy.

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food
At all Chemists and Bazars

Make your teeth *stronger, whiter, healthier* with KALZANA

Dr. H.F.B.W. writes in the "S.A. Medical Record": "Whenever there is evidence of disfunction in the body, *calcium (lime) deficiency* is probably a contributing factor."—Lack of calcium (*lime*) not only causes a general weakening of the system, irritability of the nerves, etc., but inevitably causes your teeth to become weak and defenceless against decay.

ONLY by supplementing your daily diet with extra calcium will you overcome the consequences of calcium deficiency and make your teeth stronger, healthier and secure against decay.

But "any form of calcium" will not do. It must be Kalzana, for only in the scientific form of Kalzana tablets—a combination of calcium-lactate and sodium-lactate—will the calcium be taken up in your blood and retained by your body.

After a few weeks' use of Kalzana your teeth will become strong and able to withstand decay. Your general health, too, will greatly improve and you will build up a strong constitution.

Start taking Kalzana to-day

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
At all Chemists and Bazars.

ORDINANCE REGIME.

TRAINING IN TEACHING.

Belgaum Teachers' Activities.

(From A Correspondent.)

GOKAK, Jan. 10.

A course for the training of secondary teachers of Belgaum District was arranged during the X'mas holidays by Mr. K. C. Warty, the Headmaster of the Municipal High School, Gokak, and was successfully conducted with the help of some of the assistant teachers of the schools. The course was taken advantage of by not less then 32 teachers representing about 14 schools of this district and the neighbouring States. It continued for one week from 25th Dec. to 31st Dec. 31. There were in all 26 lectures. The principles of Education and psychology and also modern developments in educational practice and other allied subjects were taken up for discussion. Demonstration lessons in all subjects were arranged and teachers who had attended the course were also made to give a lesson or two in different classes.

OUR SHOLAPUR LETTER.

Searches, Arrests And Conviction.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Jan. 10.

Mr. Vibhute who succeeded Dr. Antrolikar as Dictator was arrested yesterday evening and was immediately placed before Mr. Kale, First Class City Magistrate, Sholapur, who sentenced him to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. The three volunteers Messrs. Maslekar, Moolkeri and Deo who were arrested yesterday morning for taking out a Prabhat Pheri in contravention of the District Magistrate's notice issued banning all Prabhat Pheries in the municipal area were also sentenced by Mr. Kale to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 each.

Mr. Abdul Karim Ghudubhai was arrested this morning.

The Karmayogi Press office which was locked and sealed by the police after a vigorous search on the 7th inst. was searched again yesterday. A police guard has been posted at the press doors since the 7th.

As the Karmayogi Press has been taken possession of by the Police the Karmayogi journal stopped publication for the time being.

It is reported that Congress Bulletins printed on cyclostyle machine were being distributed amongst the citizens for the last two days.

LEADERS SENT TO BIJAPUR JAIL.

It is understood that Dr. Antrolikar, Messrs. Rajwade, Gulabchand, Mahajan, Khadkikar, Jadhav, Jaju and Patil who were arrested on the 6th instant were taken to Bijapur jail last night.

It is also understood that all these leaders were arrested under the new Ordinance.

EXPELLED FROM BANGALORE CANTONMENT.

Young Boys Arrested For Leading Procession.

BANGALORE, Jan. 11.

Swami Govindananda (Madras) who has been doing Congress propaganda here for 10 months and who was arrested and detained in custody last week, has been expelled from the Cantonment limits under the British Resident's Orders last night. He left for Madras immediately.

YOUNG BOYS ARRESTED.

Eleven Hindus including three young boys were arrested last night on a charge of leading a procession with the national flag and attempting to address a gathering in disobedience of orders under Section 144 in the Cantonment and produced before the Station Magistrate. One of them pleaded not guilty and he was discharged for want of evidence. The rest pleaded guilty. On their parents executing bonds for the good behaviour of two boys they were released while Viswanatnan anotner boy 14 years of age was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The others were awarded three months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

GIRLS SCHOOL HEADMISTRESS ARRESTED.

COMILLA, Jan. 11.

Miss Labanyalata Chanda, late Headmistress, Faizennessa Government Girls School and Miss Nabanitakomala Sinha were arrested this evening under the Bengal Ordinance.

The car of Dr. Nripendra Bose and the motor lorry belonging to Abhoya Ashram have been seized by police.—A. P.

NOTICE SERVED ON 80 PERSONS.

MYMENSINGH, Jan. 11.

Under Emergency Powers Ordinance notices have been served on eighty persons, including Maulvi Abdul Hakim, M. L. C. and Brojendranarayan Acharya Choudhury, Zemindar.—A. P.

ONE MORE VICTIM OF BENARES FIRING.

DIES IN HOSPITAL.

BENARES, Jan. 11.

One more person who was injured in the firing on January 5 died this evening in the local Ramkrishna Sevashrama Hospital this being the third death. His body was taken in a procession to the creamation ground.

The volunteers who were arrested last evening for defying Section 144 were later released.—A. P.

AHMEDNAGAR ARRESTS.

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 10.

Swami Sahajanand from Kopargon and Messrs. Nanasaheb Deochakke from Ahmednagar and Ramrao Borde from Puntamba who were arrested yesterday in the afternoon were released at mid-night, and served with a notice prohibiting them from participating in the Civil Disobedience Movement in anyway for one month.

Messrs. S. P. Kukade from Bhingar and Vinayakrao Takte from Deolali were arrested and sent to Yerowda. Government have banned the Station Fort Road for any public procession.

NOTICES SERVED ON AHMEDNAGAR LEADERS

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 11.

Acharya Rambhau Hire Dadasaheb Sjts. Chaudhari Balasaheb Gadre, Panditrao Shikare, Dr. Kavi Khushaldas Narayandas the Congress "Dictator", all of the Rashtriya Pathshalla, Ahmednagar Sjt. Mohiniraj Deshmukh of the Youth League and Sjt. Dattopant Nisal have been served with a notice under Section 4 of the Ordinance Two and prohibited from participating in any way in the Civil Disobedience movement for one month.

The Congress "Dctator" is to lead a procession to-day by the Station Fort Road which has been banned by the Government.

Snowfall And Rain In Peshawar.

COMMUNICATIONS INTERRUPTED.

RAWALPINDI, Jan. 11.

The depression in north of the Punjab has caused rains and snowfall in Murree and Kashmir Hills. Communications to Kashmir are interrupted and no mails have been received since Saturday.—A.P.

DELHI CHIEF COMMISSIONER CONFERS WITH MERCHANTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 11.

Sir John Thompson, the Chief Commissioner, addressed a repre Commissioner, addressed a representative meeting of traders in Delhi and gave them an assurance of protection in the pursuit of legitimate business.

He gave details of the measures the Government had adopted for the purpose, including the posting of guards at the principal markets of the city and invited businessmen to place their difficulties before him whenever they felt that steps taken by the Government had not had the desired effect.

He expected that the situation would ease without seeking more powers from the Government of India but these would be available should the situation require.

Mr. R. E. Grant Govan drew attention to the practice observed sometimes, of using stamps urging the boycott of British goods. He enquired what was the remedy against this. The Chief Commissioner replied that those who urged the boycott of British goods came under the provisions of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which made the offence punishable with six months' imprisonment. The Chief Commissioner asked those present if they endorsed the policy of the Administration outlined by him. There was applause and no dissent.—A.P.

Bombs For Mussolini Through Post?

PRECAUTIONS AT NAPLES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.

Naples.—As soon as a steamer from Calibur anchored at the port at 7-30 this morning three officials, accompanied by a number of police boarded the steamer in order to sequestrate a post-bag believed to contain three bombs in packets from America one addressed to Signor Mussolini and two to the King.

Five thousand parcels and thousand mail-bags aboard the steamer will be taken in four rowing boats to an empty warehouse, a distant spot on the shore, for examination.—Reuter.

Madras Governor's Assurance To Businessmen.

MADRAS, Jan. 11.

The Governor held an informal meeting to-day of representatives of businesses in Madras that may possibly be affected by the political situation. A full and free discussion took place.

The Governor impressed on all present that in the present precarious state of world finances, it was entirely in the interests of the business community in India and India itself that nothing should be done to prevent their carrying on legitimate trade. He assured them that the Government would use all their powers under the Ordinances to ensure that legitimate trade should not be prevented by any subversive agency and called upon all to assist the Government in endeavours to secure for them that freedom to trade that others were trying to wrest from them.—A.P.

Nagpur Municipal Meeting Adjourned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

At a special meeting of the Nagpur Municipal Committee held yesterday evening, a resolution was passed deploring the refuse of the Viceroy to meet Mahatma Gandhi and the promulgation of the Ordinances. The Committee were also of opinion that the arrests of the national leaders were inconsistent with the constitutional progress which can be secured only by the good-will and co-operation of the trusted leaders.

The meeting was then adjourned as a mark of protest against the policy of repression and in token of the sympathy for the incarcerated leaders.

Sir P. Sassoon In India.

KARACHI, Jan. 11.

Sir Philip Sassoon landed from flying boat last night and left by plane this morning for Delhi.—A. P.

Building for LIFE

The man your son will be depends upon the constitution he is developing now as a boy. Will he be a strong man or a sickly one? Will you be proud of him or sorry for him? Will he be a comfort or an anxiety to you in old age?

His future health is in your hands to-day. This is the time when the remarkable nutritive properties of Virol have so great an influence on the tissues of the body.

The supreme value of Virol is that it combines an adequate supply of all the vitamins with the other essentials for healthy growth and development in a perfectly balanced form.

Growing Children need VIROL

Virol Ltd., Ealing, London, W.5, England.

Fi

Whiten Teeth by Removing Dingy Film

Film, too, is the source of serious tooth and gum disorders. Dentists urge special film-removing dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and smoking and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar. Germs by the millions breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to curdle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Pepsodent contains no pumice, harmful grit or crude abrasive.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to: J. P. Cronin, P. O. Box 98, Calcutta.

Pepsodent
The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice

6-12

"Rub It In" for ACHES & PAINS

BY rubbing in Zam-Buk, healing warmth and valuable medicated oils are carried to the seat of the trouble—be it muscular rheumatism, stiffness, neuralgia, or lumbago.

When you "rub it in," certain rained herbal essences which Zam-Buk contains soak through the tiny pores into the tissues beneath. In this way inflammation, congestion and irritation are allayed by Zam-Buk and trouble is removed at its source. The total absence of mustard and capsicum from this wonderful rubbing balm makes it perfectly safe to use—no blistering—and no painful irritation, as with plasters and poisonous liniments.

For cuts, burns, scalds, eczema, ulcers, septic sores and other injuries and skin diseases use Zam-Buk without rubbing.

FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Chemists and stores dealers everywhere sell Zam-Buk at One Rupee or Rs. 2-4 a box.

Zam-Buk

PEPS

The Great Breathe-able Cure for COUGHS & COLDS

AS these handy Peps tablets dissolve in the mouth, valuable soothing and healing medicaments are released in the form of fumes. These Peps fumes are carried with the breath into the innermost recesses of chest and lungs. The throat is soothed and disinfected by Peps; the delicate linings of the air-tubes are strengthened and healed.

Peps promptly relieve a cold whether it be in the head, or chest. They free the breathing, allay soreness and irritation and stop the most persistent cough.

GET A BOTTLE OF PEPS TO-DAY!

All chemists and medicine dealers stock Peps. Most department and tea dealers supply handy bottles. Price Rs. 2-4 each.

Way To World Peace.

PT. MALAVIYA'S MICROPHONE MESSAGE.

The following is a special message that Pandit Malaviya delivered at the Columbia Gramophone Co.'s Studios. The speech has been recorded and the record will be shortly released to the public.

'God has made the world of beauty and of joy. He has blessed the earth and its inhabitants, in bounteous ways. But man has by his ignorance, pride and greed often brought long-lasting suffering upon himself and his fellow creatures. Who can recount the misery inflicted by man upon man, by one nation upon another, during all the wars or periods of the domination of one over another which History has recorded? The last European war has afforded the greatest and most terrible lesson of the devastating effect of war. It has given a staggering blow to Europe and has proclaimed the failure of modern civilisation. The nations of Europe which were engaged in the war nearly all professed one religion. They all enjoyed a high degree of material prosperity, yet they were jealous of one another and were competing for supremacy on the seas, on land and in the air. The economic results of the war have been disastrous for Germany and are likely to prove disastrous for her opponents. The earth is groaning under the weight of armaments eqipped with the deadliest weapons, which human ingenuity can invent. A prediction has been made that the rumbling thunders of a new war will be heard before long.

FOOL ALL PHILOSOPHIES.

'A disarmament Congress is to meet so also many other conferences. Good. But has there been a change in the ideas of the men of different countries of the world which may justify a hope that the days of aggression and violence are likely to be ended? I fear not. The basic ideas upon which modern civilisation rests require to be changed. The notions that men have of God and religion require fundamental modification. Can there be anything more ludicrous and lamentable than that whilst fighting one against the other or others, each nation should be praying to 'God' for victory? How pathetic! They believe that they can win the grace of God while they are mercilessly killing His children. They show by their conduct that they have wrong ideas of the nature of God. Their notions with notion of their relation their fellowmen is vitiated by that idea. The vast bulk of mankind talk of God, repeat His holy name and believe in his existence. But only a few have a living conviction that He does exist. Fewer still have a true idea of His nature. If mankind is to be led into a higher stage of civilisation, it is essential that an international endeavour should be made to pool all knowledge which the theologians, the philosophers and the scientific men have made available to bring the existence of God home to the meanest understanding, to give every man and woman a correct idea of the nature of God and of His relations to man, and therefore of basic principles of religion which should govern the conduct of man. I firmly believe this can be done.

VOICE OF VEDAS.

'The Vedas, which are the most ancient books extant on earth, have taught us that the whole of visible universe is the creation of one supreme self-existing, pure and absolute intelligence, otherwise described as the Universal Mind, which pervades the whole universe, has always existed and will always endure; that the law and order visible in the wonderful starry heavens, that the most exquisite inexplicable, growth and design and power of reproduction, which run through the whole body of mammals, birds and reptiles, the measure of uniformity in organism which is to be noted among men and the other animals and plants on earth and in the deep sea, that every creature which knows, feels, wills, and has any life in it, that every blade of grass that grows, all offer eloquent proof of the existence of a supreme soure of life even as the mulititudinous different colours and shapes of lighted bulbs, connote the existence of a common electrical power house.

ONE AND ONLY GOD.

'The calculations of mathematicians, the telescope and the microscope, the investigations of scientists in the departments of physics, chemistry, botany and zoology, have made it possible to bring this knowledge within the comprehension of every man and woman. This modern knowledge has supported and proclaimed by the ancient sages of India, that there is only one God in the Universe, who dwelleth in all living organisms, wherever and in whatever form they may be found. This knowledge establishes an identity of relationship not only between man, but between man and all sentient beings. From this line follow two fundamental principles. As the same God dwells within all my fellow creatures, I must not do that unto others which I would not like do unto me, and I ought to do that unto others which I would like others to do unto me.'

GOLDEN RULE.

These are the two negative and positive precepts proclaimed by the sages of India several thousand years ago as constituting the essence of religion and ethics. They have been long recognised in Christianity as laying down the golden rule of conduct for mankind. If they are practised, they are sufficient to prevent the invasion of the rights of any one by another and to ensure the unmolested independent peaceful existence of the weakest as well as the strongest. If we can by a combined effort implant this truth on the hearts of our fellow-men, we shall have effected the greatest insurance against wars, ruinous armaments, unjust and unhealthy commercial competitions and all the evil consequences which flow from them. Here is a cause which seems to me to be worthy of engaging the attention of the best of our race. God grant that it may.'

TRAVELLERS IN PERSIA.

Warning To British Subjects.

The following notice was recently issued by the Government of Punjab:—

British subjects travelling to Persia are required to take note that:—

1. All travellers must be in possession of valid national passports bearing a valid "visa" for entry into Persia, issued by a Persian Diplomatic or consular officer outside Persia.

N.B.:—Persians of dual British and Persian nationality must be in possession of Persian passports for entry into Persia.

2. All foreign exchange, whether in the form of letters of Credit Bankers' drafts, cheques, notes or cash, must be declared to the Persoan Customs Authorities on arrival on the frontier or certificate of declaration obtained omission to do so renders the foreign exchange liable to confiscation when the visitor leaves the country.

N.B.:—The import of Persian currency or note is forbidden. The export of Tomans twenty in silver is permitted to the traveller for his personal requirements.

3. The export of all gold from Persia is forbidden. Visitors are consequently warned that gold ornaments or jewellery set in gold even if declared on entry, may not be taken out of the country and are liable to confiscation at the frontier if attempts are made to take them out.

4. Persons living in Persia and desirous of obtaining foreign exchange to cover their journey expenses, or of converting any capital they may possess in Persian currency, may possibly be unable to obtain their requirements from the Banks. Such exchanges can only be obtained in the bazars at an appreciable premium over the official rate.

5. No resident in Persia may send out of the currency any merchandise, or in some cases even personal property, without furnishing an adequate guarantee of the eventual sale to the Persian Government of the Foreign exchange reliable by the sale abroad of such merchandise or personal property.

6. No resident in Persia can import, except with great difficulty any personal requirements.

7. All visitors to Persia are required by Law to register with the Police within eight days of arrival and obtain a "permis de rejour" (residence permit). Their arrival in Persian town must be notified to the Police within 48 hours.

8. The children born in Persia of British parents are by Persian Law Persian Subjects but in Certain cases they have the right of renunciation of their Persian nationality at the age of eighteen. (18).

"IS MR. GANDHI A PUBLIC MENACE?"

Mr. Villiers Answered.

The "Leader" of Allahabad says:—

It is a well-planned and formidable offensive which the Government have launched against the Congress on all fronts. The object of their massed attack is obviously completely to paralyse Congress activities directed to the subversion of the existing order and to bring the conflict to an end as soon as possible. The valiant Mr. Villiers believes that the removal of Mahatma Gandhi outside India, the sequestration of Congress funds and the funds of firms and individuals supporting them and the denial to them of all public services and facilities would definitely "kill the subversive section within two months". He regards Mr. Gandhi as a public menace. Since the Mahatma's visit to England a notable change has come over him. This may be due to the universal kindness he met with there and to the clearer realisation of the complexities of the Indian problem. He was a great moderating force in the Congress before he went to England and we believe that if he had been given a chance he would have tried his best to keep the impatient souls in the Congress under control. His temper and attitude when he started the salt Satyagraha in 1930 were quite different from those he displayed in his recent communications to Lord Willingdon. He was and meaning were misunderstood and meaning were misunderstood. In his message to the people at the time of his arrest and in his cablegram to Lord Irwin which we printed the other day, there was no trace of bitterness and no sense of satisfaction at the prospect of the renewal of the struggle. So far as he was concerned he was not in a warlike mood. So we do not agree with Mr. Villiers that Mr. Gandhi like Napoleon, should be treated as a public menace.

AN INTERNATIONAL REPERTORY OF TRANSLATIONS.

The International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation at Geneva says in a statement:—

Congresses of writers, publishers and librarians have recently been expressing their views on the value of an international bibliography of translations. The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation discussed this question and instructed the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation to take the necessary steps for the publication of such a bibliography. A preparatory scheme has just been submitted by the Institute to a Committee of Experts.

This Committee met at the International Institute on December 18th and 19th, 1931. The following experts attended: M. Julien Cain, Director-General of the French National Library (Chairman); M. Enrique Diez Canedo, author, Secretary-General of the P.E.N. Club, Madrid; M. Bastile Munteanu, essayist, literary critic, former librarian of the Roumanian Academy; Massimo Pilotti, Italian Delegate to the League of Nations; Herr Reinhardt, Director of the Borsenverein-der Deutschen Buch-handler, Leipzig; Mr. Stanley Unwin, Vice-President of the International Publishers' Congress; M. Zaleski, member of the Translations Committee of the International Association of Literature and Art, Vice President of the International Federation of Societies of Professional Writers.

The Experts, adopting the proposals of the Institute, laid down the procedure to be followed in the publication of a quarterly international and bibliographical bulletin of translations, and voted a number of resolutions regarding national bibliographies and other questions of interest to publishers of translations.

INTERNATIONAL GUIDE TO ARCHIVES

Another statement says:—

At a meeting held last year at the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation, the Directors of some of the more important State Archives Departments declared themselves in favour of the co-ordination of Central Archives Services under the auspices of the International Organisation for Intellectual Co-operation. They also drew up a comprehensive plan of work which might be undertaken in common by these Services. This plan was approved by the International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation, and, with a view to putting the scheme to execution, the International Institute of Intellectual Co-operation recently has just set up a Committee of Archivists, who will henceforth meet at regular intervals.

This Committee, which is posed of the Directors of the State Archives in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Spain and Switzerland, has decided that the work of co-ordinating Central Archives Services should take the form in the first place, of publishing an International Guide to Archives, containing information on exchanges of paleographic facsimiles, on the unification of the terminoloy of achieves and on the interchanges of professors and lecturers among the different institutions or schools for the training of archivists.

B. P. TRADE UNIONS CONFERENCE.

Provisional Committee Decisions.

The Secretary of the Provincial Trade Unions Conference, Bombay writes:—

At a meting of the Provisional Committee of the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions Conference, held under the chairmanship of Mr. V. H. Joshi on the 6th instant and in which representatives from eight Bombay Unions took part, the decisions arrived at the informal meeting held on the 27th December 1931 between the Reception Committee of the Conference and Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Trade Unions' Federation group were adopted. The resolution Committee of Messrs. Joshi and Bakhale was asked to keep all resolutions before the Reception Committee for consideration and settlement of procedure regarding them. The participating Unions were asked to send in their resolutions to the Secretary four days' before the date of the Conference which is fixed to be held on the 16th and 17th January 1932. The Provisional Committee was then dissolved and it handed over the charge of the Conference to the Reception Committee which met subsequently under the presidency of Mr. V. H. Joshi and adopted the work of the Provisional Committee with Messrs. Z. R. Chowdhery and R. R. Bakhale as joint Secretaries.

SIX POINTS.

The programme of the Conference is based on the following 6 points:—

1. All possible opposition to the proposal of the wage cuts, retrenchment, short time, employment of less number of men for a larger amount of work.

2. Condemnation of the policy opposing the Trade Union Movement by using victimisation as well as by denying recognition to Unions.

3. Condemnation of the policy of repression against the Trade Union workers by launching prosecution in [illegible] name of law and order, sedition or conspiracy, la thi charges and other assaults on the workers with bayonets, guns, etc.

4. Propagation of the programme containing the above points by establishing committees representing the workers in different trade and industries such as textile, Railways, Tramways, Municipal workers, salaried employees (including those from post-telegraph and other administrative departments) Dock workers and Seamen, Press workers and other miscellaneous committees.

5. Reduction of working hours to 48 a week and 8 a day with proportionate increase in the rate of the piece-workers and with no reduction in the wages of the fixed wage earners.

6. Necessary legislations calculated to improve the conditions of the industrial workers.

The individual Unions are authorised to send in not more than five resolutions on the grievances peculiar to their respective trades. Resolutions consistent with the agreed programme shall be considered at the Conference. amendments to the same that may not be inconsistent with the spirit of the said programme shall lone be admissable Messrs. Muhammad Umar Rajab and Abdul Majid were elected the President of the Conference and the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference respectively.

The exact time and place will be decided at a later date.

WRONG POLICY

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The era of repression along with ordinances and wholesale arrests, has begun right seriously in Bombay and many prominent leaders have been arrested. Repression has never succeeded in any country and is bound to fail even in India. It is not the right remedy for meeting the political discontent and the legitimate aspirations of the people for self-government in the country. People of India must conclusively show to the Government that repression is not going to crush their spirit. They must face the issue calmly without losing their heads. Belated attempts have been made by the Government of India to throw the whole responsibility for reviving the Civil Disobedience Movement and precipitating action, on Mahatma Gandhi, the Working Committee and other Congress leaders. If the Government of India and the Viceroy were really serious in bringing about a good atmosphere for the working of the Committees of the Round Table Conference, one would have naturally expected Lord Willingdon to invite Mahatma Gandhiji to Delhi and explain the whole situation to him and not spurn the offer of conciliation made by Mahatma Gandhi and not reject his request for an interview to see and discuss the matters personally with his Excellency. One would have further expected that the Viceroy and his Government should have given full scope and facility to Mahatmaji to see the things firsthand in the United Provinces, Bengal and North-West Frontier Province, and thus arrive at an amicable conclusion. Instead of this, we find his Excellency banging the door of conciliation against Mahatma Gandhi by informing him that he was not prepared to discuss the Ordinances at the interview.

Efforts are now being made to rally the Moderates, Mahomedans, the Depressed Classes and other minorities and bring them to support the official view. Conciliation and repression cannot go hand in hand. I believe that the Conservatives, who have been blaming Lord Irwin for his weak policy, will soon be disillusioned and find that the remedy of repression would be ineffective and would not cure the patient and that the right remedy is conciliation. I, therefore, hope that wiser counsel will still prevail with the Government and the authorities and that they would see the folly of the present policy of repression. This is not the way to create calmer atmosphere for the R.T.C. and its committees.—Yours etc.,

F.J. GENWALA.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

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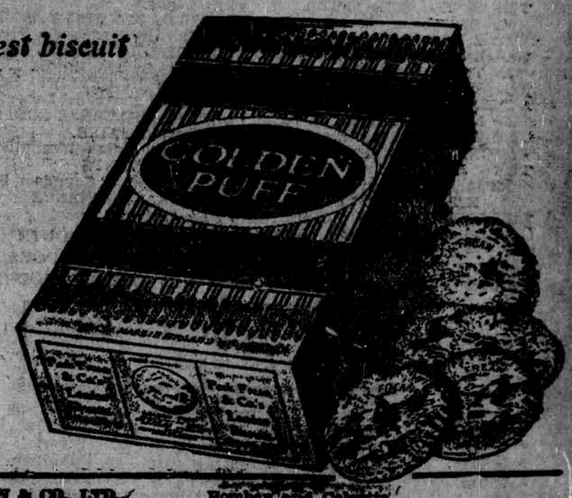

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British Press Views.

ON THE INDIAN ECONOMIC SITUATION

Gold—Cotton—Tariffs—Imports And Exports.

The "Financial Times" Writes:—

INDIAN GOLD.

Expectations that the latest ship to leave Bombay would have a large amount of gold on board have been realised, it being reported now that the s.s. "Strathnaver", due in London about 8th January, carries no less than £3,500,000, thus topping the previous record consignment of £3,250,000 on the s.s. "Viceroy of India". During November imports of the metal from India into this country totalled £6,433,004; during the current month the four vessels arriving have about £5,000,000 on board but the first two vessels to arrive in the New Year alone are bringing £6,750,000. Since the suspension of the gold standard by Great Britain, shipments from India have aggregated about £23,000,000.

Eastern authorities in London aver that it is not impossible that many more millions of hoarded gold will be leaving India in the future, and the effect of this cannot be estimated, although it would be even more beneficial if the gold, when acquired by foreigners, were permitted to carry out its proper function.

The "Daily Mail" writes:—

INDIA'S GOLD.

Since the beginning of October some millions of pounds of gold have been exported from India and further large sums are known to be on the way.

The private hoards of gold belonging to the natives of India are immense.

They are estimated to amount to hundreds of millions of pounds.

Owing to the high price of gold the natives are tempted to part with their hoards.

They sell them for rupees, with which they buy silver, or they set the gold off against debts for merchandise.

No one can tell the proportions this present movement of gold from native hoards may ultimately assume. So long as the sterling exchange does not rise, the big gold premium is expected to continue to tempt the Indian natives to sell.

The Continent At A Glance.

Continental Bourses yesterday were weak in tendency.

Amsterdam was quiet. Brussels was irregular and Milan eased.

The Paris Bourse was affected by realisations and prices fell back.

Stockholm was dull. Vienna and Zurich were weak.

	Yesterday	Previous
AMSTERDAM		
H. V. A.	170	173
Javasche Cultuur	110 1/2	111
BRUSSELS.		
Sofina Ord.	10,250	10,000
Sennah Rubber	70	77
MILAN		
Societa Italiana Pirelli	551	562
Societa Elettrica Edison	426	435
PARIS		
Banque de France	10,980	11,700
Suez Canal Shares	11,710	11,775
5 1/2 p.c. Young Plan	402	400
VIENNA		
A. E. G. Union-Elekt-Ges.	12.10	13.41
Oest. Siemens Schuckert.	140.25	140
ZURICH		
Basler Handelsbank	494	493
Schweizer Bankverein	538	539

HELPS STERLING

The exports of gold from India are providing a buffer for the £ against foreign currencies.

Gold shipments from India are initiated both by merchants in India and as an exchange transaction from London. In either case francs, guilders, or dollars are sold forward and sterling is bought. Subsequently the sterling is utilised either in purchasing rupees or to meet India Government payments to this country.

Prior to this movement the India Government was meeting these payments by drawing on its gold reserve in London.

Although the rupee is harnessed to sterling, it has improved during recent months from just over 1s. 5 3/4d. to over 1s. 6 1/8d.

If the attraction of gold from India continues the movement may have widespread economic effects.

For generations India has been a sink for gold, but if she decides now to return large quantities to the rest of the world the effect may prove tantamount to a new gold discovery, such as, in the past, has turned world trade depression into gradually expending prosperity.

The "Times" writes:—

LARGER INDIAN GOLD EXPORTS

The export of gold from India which began in October has recently increased in volume. For some time it proceeded at the rate of about £1,000,000 a week, but the amounts sent by the last four steamers have been considerably larger. The steamer which reached England at the end of last week brought £1,677,000, while £2,233,000 is due this week £3166,000 next week, and £3,400,000 in the succeeding week, making a weekly average of £2,512,000 for the four weeks. Moreover, bookings for the following steamer are known to be heavy. Including the shipment which left India at the end of last week the aggregate amount of gold shipped is approximately £22,000,000. The increase in shipments is attributed partly to the larger profit in sterling to be made by the sale of gold, and partly to the spread of rumours in the bazaars that other important countries may shortly abandon the gold standard. But the possibility of selling gold hoards at a handsome profit is encouraging agriculturists to hold crops for better prices, sales of gold being made to finance them. It is impossible to estimate India's gold stocks, but as was indicated in this column last month it is certain that she possesses several hundred millions worth. She is now exporting gold at a more rapid rate than the Transvaal is producing the metal and if circumstances remain favourable there seems no reason why the movement should not continue. Thus a new factor enters into the gold question. The gold standard countries must continue to add to their stocks. Since this country suspended gold payments no official sales of the Transvaal gold have taken place. If for the time being the bulk of the Rand's production is being withheld from sale there may presently be a considerable increase in the gold available from that quarter. It is one of the signs of the changed status of gold that one of the results of Britain's suspension should be to bring about a release of large amounts of gold from India's hoards and incidentally to provide an exceptional volume of work for the London gold refiners.

The "Daily Telegraph" writes:—

Figures regarding the export of gold from Bombay, just published, show that from Sept. 26 until Dec. 17 a total of roughly £19,000,000 has been exported.

Saturday's mail steamer carried westwards £3,500,000 in gold, which was the heaviest consignment recently. The flow of gold from the interior to Bombay continue unabated.

The "Financial Times" writes:

INDIAN GOLD.

A considerable business is still being done in gold consignments from India. As yet no details are available as to the amount which is being shipped on the s.s. "Strathnaver," due to leave Bombay this week, but in well-informed quarters it is believed that the amount on board will not be much less than the £3,250,000 which left on the s.s. "Viceroy of India" last week. On Friday last the s.s. "Naldera" arrived with £1,800,000 on board, while the s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind is due on Friday with £1,600,000.

These large shipments are of the greatest importance, as, with the South African shipment, they mean that vast quantities of the metal arrive in this country week by week. It is true that the Bank of England does not benefit therefrom, but, indirectly, they have a beneficial effect on the sterling exchange in that they enable foreign interests to withdraw balances, if they so desire, without affecting the quotation. Furthermore, they assist the Indian Government materially with the sterling tenders each week.

"The Daily Telegraph" reviews the gold situation:—

Large sums of gold, shipped from India to England, are providing welcome support for the pound sterling. Since Great Britain left the Gold Standard the value of the gold thus moved has had a marked effect.

The total amount for which shipment has been arranged since September is about £20,000,000. In November alone £6,433,000 arrived.

Still more gold is on its way from the interior of India to the ports. The flaw is likely to continue so long as the price of gold shows a profit in rupees.

Buying agents are scouring the country and offering attractive rupee prices to the natives.

Indian natives have hoarded gold and silver for centuries because of their durable qualities as a store of wealth. How much gold has thus been immobilised it is impossible to say. According it some estimates India's gold hoards exceed £400,000,000 in value.

From time immemorial gifts of gold and silver have been a native custom at births and marriages. These presents sometimes take the form of ornaments of queer symbolic design. A large amount of gold is also hoarded in small highly-polished bars of about three to ten ounces in weight.

Bracelets and anklets of gold are also worn by many native women.

THE NATION'S ACCOUNTS.

Up to Dec. 12.

Revenue received	£363,936,472
Expenditure	£550,114,758
Deficit	£186,178,286

Total revenue for the year is estimated at £784,700,000, leaving the following amounts.

TO BE COLLECTED BY MAR. 31:

Income-tax	£202,000,000
Surtax	£ 53,300,000
Estate Duties	£ 38,000,000
Customs and Excise	£ 76,400,000
Miscellaneous	£ 51,000,000

At death these gold objects are sold or pass to relatives by inheritance.

It is these ornaments and bars, together with gold coins, that have been enticed out of their hiding-places by the present high price of gold.

In terms of sterling gold bullion is now worth 40 per cent. more than it was three months ago, before our lapse from gold. As the rupee is linked with sterling, holders of gold in India have been presented with an alluring inducement to sell.

The natives dispose of their hoards to the buyers agents or to the native bazaars, whence the gold is sent to the Bombay Mint to be smelted and shipped to England, for London is the world's greatest gold-refining centre. Here it is refined and sent abroad, to be buried again—this time in vaults of the Central banks of France or America.

HOW BRITAIN BENEFITS.

The significance of this one-way gold traffic from India is considerable.

As the rupee is linked with sterling, no strain is put on the sterling exchange by the payments for imports of gold from India. But when the refined gold is exported from London to countries still on the Gold Standard a demand is set up for sterling. This helps to support the exchange rate with those countries at a time when it is most welcome.

The shipment of gold to, say, America, France, or Holland, provides dollar, franc, and guilder balances in those countries. With this we can pay for our essential imports without depressing sterling.

To some extent also the disposal of India's gold hoards has helped to strengthen the price of silver. Some of the Indian sellers of gold have bought silver with the proceeds, thus assisting the recovery of the world by increasing the purchasing power of countries whose currency is on a silver basis. It would, however, be unwise to attribute the major part of the recent recovery in silver to this cause.

The "Financial Times" writes:—

MORE INDIAN GOLD EXPORTS.

£8,500,000 IN 8 WEEKS.

There are no signs of any slackening of the exports of gold from India, which have been stimulated by the heavy gold premium. The latest boat, which left over the week-end, and is due on January 1, carries about £3,000,000, which is the largest shipment that has yet been made.

A considerable consignment is due on Friday next, while, to date, arrivals since September 21—when Great Britain suspended the gold standard—exceed £8 1/2 millions.

Following are the imports disclosed by the Customs Returns:—

Week ended—	Amount. £
October 19	205,176
" 26	709,922
November 2	1,254,390
" 9	775,743
" 16	1,158,564
" 23	848,716
" 30	3,399,547
December 7	148,971
Total	8,501,034

See also Lombard Street, page 4.

BOOKS AS SOLACE FOR UNEMPLOYED

"It is a noteworthy fact that the reading habit is growing from year to year, and that in times of depression it spreads more rapidly than ever," says the "Publishers' Circular and Booksellers' Record" for 1931. (London.)

While recording a falling off in the number of books published, the "Circular" reports "an amazing increase in recent years in the amount of reading done by the general public."

"Each year," it states, "more people depend on books for some part of their vocational training or information, general culture or recreation, and thus new readers (and, in time, book-buyers) are constantly in the making.

"It may be said with truth that the ordinary man or woman is now discovering that books are one of the cheapest and most satisfying forms of interest and amusement: and, if the economic blizzard has caused much evil, it may be put to its credit that it has driven thousands of potential readers indoors to the fireside and the book."

The economic crisis has, however, affected the amount of publishing and the "Circular" records the issue of 14,688 books in 1931 as compared with 15,393 in 1930, a decrease of 705 or 4.58 per cent.

Fiction easily heads the list with 4,001 works, an increase of 79 over last year. Juvenile publications come next with 1,437 works, a decrease of 42.

After that the largest classes are Sociology 995, Religion 893, Biography 710.

FILTHY flies carry germs of deadly diseases! It has been proved that flies spread scarlet fever, infantile diarrhea, typhoid fever, and other fatal diseases. Death may come into your home on the wings of flies. Kill them quickly, before they kill you.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

January 11.

Liebenfels, Huver, Hamburg.
Gamboda, Brewin, Calcutta.
Silversedor, Miller, Busrah.
Cracovia, Conallis Shanghai.

DEPARTURE.

January 11.

Saku Maru, Fujinaya, Aden.
City of Melbourne, Watkins, Karachi.

LOADING.

January 11.

Steamer Jalaputra for Cochin.
Steamer Grangepark for Liverpool.
Steamer Fuger for Bangkok.

S S Leibenfels:—The L Edward steamer Liebenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Gambada:— The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Gambada arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T. Coy's steamer Cracovia arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai with a general cargo and 54 passengers.

S S Saku Maru:— The Graham T Coy's steamer Saku Maru, will sail to-day from Aden, with ballasts.

S. S. City of Melbourne:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Melbourne will sail to-day for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 11.

2 Ranpura, London, 23-1 M M & Co.
3 Liebenfels, Karachi NF, L Edward Ltd.
4 Tarantia 3098, Glasgow, 25/1, G Trading Co.
6 C/o. Melbourne, 4125, Karachi, 12|1, K Nixon & Co.
7 Durenda, 4450, London 17|1, M M. and Co.
8 City of Shanghai, 3748, Port Sudan, 14|1, J Finlay & Co.
9 Kaga Maru, 3615, Japan 13|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 Rotenfels, 4852, Hamburg 12|1 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Karagola 3647, E Africa, 13-1, M M & Co.
15 Silvercedar, Marseilles, 16-1

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Sibara, NF, NF, Volkart Bros.
2 Gurna, 3223, Calcutta, 14-1, M M and Co.
3 Bamora, P'Gulf, 13-1, M M & Co.
5 Janaki, Karachi, 12-1, Malabar S S Co.
6 Hankow Maru 2524, Kobe 22|1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 13-1, M M & Co.
9 Sawokla, New York, 12-1 L Edwards.
12|13 Gambada, NF, NF, M M & Co.
15 Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 12 | Merchant S N and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331, N F 11-1, S Hassam & Co.
C|R Begum, Rangoon, 16-1 T Morrison & Co.
D|E Jalaputra, Tuticorin, NF, Scindia S N Co.
G Jamnagar, Jamnagar, NF, L Naranji Co.
L|M Rahmani 3291 Red Sea Ports 14-1-32, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Moldavia (ex) 14|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Naldera, 15|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 22|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 30|1. M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 27-1 G T Co.
Clan Madride, 12-1. J. F. Co.
City of Lahore. 16-1. K. N. Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Teneriffu, 16|1, L. Edwards, Ltd

FROM HAMBURG

Murienfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gange, 20|1. L. T. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 12|1. M. Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Olivchank, 17|1, F. F. Campbell Co
City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F Campbell Co.

FROM CHINA—JAPAN

Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co
Tokeva Maru, 15-1-32, N Y Kaisha.
Perag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 18|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM BRINDISI.

Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karanja, 16|1. M. M. and Co.
Khandalla, 30|1 M. M. and Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura 23-1 P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 24-1, M M and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 25-1, G T Co.
C|o. Shanghai, 14-1, J F Co.
Grange Park, NF, G T Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silvercedar, 16-1, Volkart Bros.
Sawokla, 12-1, L Edward Ltd.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cracovia N F L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels, 12-1, L Edward Ltd.

FOR KOBE.

Kaga Maru, 13|1 N. Y. Kaisha.
Kidderpore, 13|1, M. A. S. N.
Argen Maru, N F, O S Kaisha.
Hankow Maru N F N Y Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH

Bamora 13-1, M M & Co.
Versova, 15-1, M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Querimba, 20-1, M M & Co.
Begum 16-1 T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rahmani 12-1, T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, 13|1 M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, NF, F F Campbell & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED

FOR LONDON.

Ranpura P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia, G. T. Co.
C|o Shanghai, J F Co.
Grange Park F J Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Silvercedor Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Crocovia L T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels, L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.

Kidderpore, P. and O. S. N Co.
Hankow Maru N Y Kaisha.
Argen Maru O S Kaisha
Kaga Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BUSRAH.

Bamora, M M & Co.
Varsova M M & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Querimba, M M and Co.
Begum T M Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Rahmani T M Co.
Jehangir T M Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Karagola, M. M. and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Fager, F F Campbell & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Hankow Maru, 9-1-32.
S S Vita, 9-1-32.
Saraswati, 9-1-32.
S S Tarantia, 9-1-32.
S S City of Melborune, 9-1-32.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—46 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 32 bales wool raw, R Harilal & Bros. 28 bales wool raw, Anglo-Siam Corporation; 100 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 50 bales wool raw, Shamjimal; 35 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes; A David & Co.; 1260 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 2636 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 66 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.; 1280 bags groundnut cakes, Steel Bros. 100 bales cotton thread waste, L D Vora; 75 bales animal skin, Brisky & Co.

S S Ratenfels for Hamburg:—133 bags gum karaya, S Ketsey & Co.; 1881 bags groundnut cakes, A Oomerbhoy; 15 cases casings, A D Meyer; 528 bags joowari, Ralli Bros; 81 bales hemp, M Nissim.

For Antwerp:—1400 bags groundnut cakes M Hossein & Co.; 660 bags groundnut cakes, A Baldevdas.

For Bremen.—2667 bags groundnut Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam.— 1000 bags groundnut cakes, A Baldevdas.

S S Durenda for Dunkirk.—165 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd; 220 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd. 2636 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros; 1920 bags groundnuts Strauss & Co.

S S Gangepark for Dunkirk.—1422 bags linseed, K Devchand & Co.

For Rotterdam.—1280 bags groundnuts K Devchand & Co.

S S City of Shanghai for Ghent 10 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Barcelona.—100 bales cotton thread waste V A Save.

For Dunkirk.—110 bales cotton fly, L D Vora.

For Hull.—33 drums castor oil, W Latham & Co.

For Liverpool.—141 bales wool raw, M Motilal; 11 bales wool raw G Sobhagmal.

S S Cracovia for Venice.—110 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Silvercedar for Marseilles:—50 bales cotton fly V P Master; 4526 bags groundnuts M Bhuta & Co.

For Philadelphia:—1600 bags myrabollam T Dharamsee; 4300 bags myrabollams, Amin & Sons.

For New York.—4 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 1932 bags castorseed R Ratilal & Co.; 10 bales animal skin, S G Ahmed and Bros.

S S Argun Maru for Kobe.—114 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

S S Kaga Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 400 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.; 118 bales cotton raw; Kotak & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, L Kallianji & Co.

For Nagoya:—200 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji.—300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—350 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Hongkong:—52 cases shark firs, A Chagla & Co.

S S Kidderpore for Shanghai.—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.

For Kobe.—35 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 94 bales cotton raw, M Malani; 152 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 11.

S S Tarantia, Agents G. Tdg. Co., from Manchester.—271 bales cotton; 36 bales cotton fints; 125 bales cotton yarn; 201 bales newspaper; 2000 bags soda ash; 10 cases soap; 20 drums lub. oil; 20 drums chemicals; 226 cases machinery; 8009 bundles hoops.

From Glasgow.—44 cases valves, 300 cases wire; 20 cases tyres; 278 bundles steel bars; 350 bds. steel sheets; 72 bundles steel joists; 64 bundles steel angles; 90 bundles steel rivets; 10100 loon bath bricks 44 cases e'ware; 50 cases safety fuse; 487 cases whisky; 255 cases ale; 104 cases cottons; 862 cases beer 57 cases wine; 60 drums boiler composition; 44 drums chemicals; 364 drums litch; 23 drums varnish; 1186 loose stone ware jars; 236 loose cisterns; 103 bales newspaper; 100 bundles nails; 100 bags fire clay; 492 cases sewing machinery and parts thereof; 609 bundles tubes; 93 cases sewing; cotton thread.

From Liverpool.—129 cases cottons; 125 cases art silk yarn; 28 cases twine; 4025 plates spelter; 100 bundles steel kegs; 1749 bundles steel sheets; 252 bundles bars; 46 cases biscuits; 1149 cases soap; 167 cases beer; 16 cases indigo; 97 cases looms; 41 cases cotton rope; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 101 cases cycle rims; 25 cases newspaper; 101 cases salt; 60 cases whisky; 24 drums paint; 49 drums colour; 56 drums dyes; 815 drums chemicals; 71 cases machinery; 1250 bags soda ash; 220 cases e'ware; 151 cases tiles; 153 drums lub. grease; 316 drums lub. oil.

S S Port-eurno, Agents, T Morrison & Co. from Stettin:—14594 bags sugar.

BOMBAY STATISTICS.

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept to 7th Jan.	4,00,269
Same time last season	9,42,108

Exports from 1st Sept to 7th Jan.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	7,371	22,743
Continent	61,503	1,62,070
China	1,16,291	1,25,122
Japan	1,86,436	1,25,122
Coast Ports	18,021	6,930
U. S. A.	25	109
Total	3,89,647	7,49,599

Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th Jan 1932	58,211
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1931 to 7th Jan. 1932	2,41,910
Same period last year	2,21,811
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th Jan 1932	3,89,871
Same time last year	6,66,440

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st Sept to 26th Dec.	2,50,573
Total for the corresponding period last season	4,53,424
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept to 26th Dec.	2,11,403
Total for the corresponding period last season	2,88,894

New York Cotton.

LONQS REALISING

New York, Jan. 9.

The New York Cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on trade buying but later declined partially on realising. Prices opened at a rise of 2 to 3 points. A further rise of 6 points was recorded on trade buying but most of it was lost on long liquidation influenced by less favourable political news. The market closed at a net rise of 1 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.55c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market which was closed on the previous day, exhibited steady tone in sympathy with rise recorded by other cotton exchanges. It closed steady at a rise of 10 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices closed 9 points higher at 6.35c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK MARKET REVIEWI.

The accumulations of hedge selling over the Holidays were absorbed on moderate declines during the early part of the week by trade buying and covering. Rallies followedd, as edging tapered off, indicating the continuance of the Southern holding movement; while buying was more active on a better tone on the Stock Exchange and improved financial outlook in Europe, together with the hopes that the Congress would speedily pass a measure, creating an emergency reconstruction and financing the Corporation. Buying, however, has not been aggressive and signs of renewed hesitation appeared towards the week-end, with buyers apparently awaiting developments. The light Southern offerings are partly attributed to the rains in the South delaying the movement of the crop. Mr. Carl Williams, a member of the Farm Board, is quoted to have made a statement to the effect that the Farmers will probably make a substantial reduction in acreage of their own volition, as they recognise the gravity of the situation.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. May highest 6.72 (11-0 a.m.) lowest 6.63 (close).

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign friends:—

New York:—Light hedge sales well absorbed by trade. Favour investment purchases at these prices for a long pull.

Liverpool Cotton.

STEADY TONE

Liverpool, Jany. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened steady at a rise of 6 to 7 points in sympathy with overnight rise recorded by New York Market. There was slight depreciation of Exchange and also trade calling, advancing prices slightly. The market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed 6 points higher at 5.39d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Egyptian Cotton ring was quiet, but steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 5 to 6 points.

FUTURE OF COTTON PRICES.

The future of cotton prices particularly in near future entirely depends upon the result of the International Conference. The general belief is in favour of far-reaching effects and already some bears showed anxiety and covered a portion of their floating speculative interest. Although things appear brightening up, one should not run into mad risks as many a times things grow worse after a rosy promise. The Conference will discuss most important questions of reparations and international debts. There is a general cry for the cancellation of these liabilities as in the present disturbed financial situation there is no chance of any important recovery. Under the circumstances more will depend upon the attitude of the United States America and France.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Sentiment more optimistic all round for big recession reason except belief something constructive must be done before long.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 11.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/6 1/32
D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 mos 1/6 7/16 March.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T T 39¼
Banks Selling T T 393
Banks Buying T T 385

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 645
Banks Buying D D 670

AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 63 1/2.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 14/6 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 134

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 97 3/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 128 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8

AVA—
Banks Selling D D 63 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.40 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/11 1/16 11th instant.
Japan/London 2/2 1/4 9th inst.
London/Paris 86.80 9th inst.
London/Belgium 24.50 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.50 9th inst.
London/Italy 67.00 9th inst.
London/Berlin 14.33 9th inst.
London/Holland 8.45 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.
Gold £6.0.4 8th inst. £6.0.11 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 19 15/16 8th inst. 16 7/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 15/16 8th inst. 19 15/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 30 3/8 8th inst. 30 1/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 5 25/32 p.c. 8th inst. 5 7/8 pc. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 5 15/16 8th inst. 5 7/8 pc. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money Call 5½ per cent.
3 Months 6 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

THE INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

the discussion stated that the country had been suffering from lack of currency and it wanted more currency, more inflation or rather expansion of currency and more of it. England and other countries that went off the gold standard were glad that they had done so though there was a sneaking regard yet for the gold standard. In our case, we were bound to work for a return to gold though it could not be at the high ratio of 18d. It was too early to say what the ratio would be but whatever it was, it would be a bullion standard with full freedom for the rupee currency to be managed in the interests of India.

TWO VITAL POINTS.

There are one or two matters in this connection that are worth mentioning. In the first place, no gold or any other standard can work properly with a burden of external obligations that was far in excess of the country's capacity to meet. India owes about £80 millions to Britain as Public Debt and it is believed that there is at least £750 millions of private investment here. The interest on these would be about £80 millions though some estimate it at £100 millions. No exchange rate could stand the strain of the flow of capital out of India which this represents.

Secondly, no Government could have a balanced budget with such interest obligations. If the rupee is lowered in value, the internal bond-holders would lose in capital value. If it appreciates the tax-payer would lose heavily both in regard to the incidence of the taxation and in regard to his purchasing power. If the Government should try to balance the budget by increased taxation, it would find that the law of diminishing returns would begin to operate as it has done even now. The industry, the business, the trade will be the position of the Government financially.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE RUPEE.

There are at least two things which might help the rupee to raise itself. In the first place the people should be made to have confidence in its value. Being a token coin worth now barely five annas, it has to depend more on sound financial policy than other currencies which have nearer approximation to their face value. But this confidence can come only if the Government will divest itself of control over the currency policy. The Imperial Bank is hardly capable of the task nor will the public accept it as suitable for the purpose. A Reserve Bank is out of the question for the present, but the Government should create a Currency Board consisting of representatives of various interests with a predominance of Indians and this Board should begin to function immediately. The Board could bring out the gold holdings of the country and thus mobilise our resources. As the Board proceeds with its work its support from the public will also grow.

The second thing is for the Government to hand over the note issue regulation to this Board and confine its activities to those of remitter to London or borrower in the open market. This would prevent the manipulation of the Paper Currency Reserve for budget purposes or Ways and Means difficulties. If at the same time, the rupee is unlinked from sterling, it will be found that its gold value will appreciate day by day from its present level of about 13d. gold.

Asphyxiation Of International Trade

SIR GEORGE PAISH'S GRAVE WARNIN

"Disaster Within Two Months"

Reviewing the present cotton situation and especially the divorce of Indian cotton from relationship with other cottons, the report of Messrs. Langley & Co. states:—

"Sir George Paish gives the world two months before disaster overwhelms it; other authorities are less precise. But it would be difficult to find one who did not admit that the tendency was towards a fairly rapid asphyxiation of international trade."

We quote from a "leader" in a recent issue of the "Manchester Guardian," and, looking through our reports for the year just ended, we find no lack of emphasis on the rapid growth of the nationalism, both economic and political, which is leading inevitably to that sorry state of affairs. It is worldwide. Nations under the stress of severe economic pressure increasingly concentrate on what superficially appears to be their own interests and endeavour to stimulate home markets by building up tariff barriers. It is, as we have said before, morphine used as a tonic. Some months ago, thinking along the very obvious lines of prevention being better than cure, we suggested that an international economic conference for the general reduction of tariffs should be called 'before' irreparable damage was done. We are by no means convinced that such damage has not already been done but meanwhile it is satisfactory to note, from Reuter, that President Hoover intends to summon such a conference. It would seem that, at best, the world must look forward to a long period of convalescence but a removal of some of the more formidable barriers at present in the path of international trade, together with agreement on the extremely delicate question of international indebtedness, both political and commercial, would mean immense progress. It would be progress so immense that one's confidence in its achievement cannot be particularly robust, but the very seriousness of the question creates, paradoxically, its greatest hope of solution. A lesser problem might not stimulate the necessary ingenuity of invention to overcome the all too obvious difficulties.

BANE OF PAROCHIAL OUTLOOK.

Meanwhile, any parochial outlook on cotton must still, inevitably, be misleading. Increased textile activity in one part of the world, can only mean reduced activity in some other parts until the broad issue of international relationship is settled and confidence restored. We have already stressed and shall continue to stress the fact that no single industry or commodity can be isolated for permanent recovery while the rest of the world remains depressed. Statistics, as such, have ceased to be a controlling factor, but nevertheless we do think that increasing support will be a[dd]ed to American markets b[y] realisation of the smallness of the cotton crops, particularly Indians, which has only re[c]ently been recognised.

In reply to our cabled re[q]uest on the subject, our Dallas c[or]respondents give us their estim[ate] Japanese purchases from A[ug.] the 1st to date as 23 lacs [as] 12 lacs for the same period year. Although part of this [cot]ton was no doubt brought in[to] stitution for Indians owing t[o] narrow Indian American [ba]sis we suspect that the major [por]tion of the purchases were in[di]cipation of Japan's divorce from gold and the full effect the impossible price of Indian ton has not yet been seen in rican statistics and markets. in the case of Japan we this is true and we are sure it so far as China and Europe concerned. It seems to us both Europe and China hope an earlier widening in parity is likely to occur and as the months of the year usually stitute a period of fairly buying, this buying will be centred on American cotton the expense of Indian.

DIVORCE OF INDIAN COTTON.

There can be no question that Indian cotton is at the ment entirely divorced from practical commercial relation to any other cotton. Strict Middling 7/8" American yest was about the equivalent of 226|- per candy C.I.F. Shan Oomras on the basis of Bera around Rs. 20 on the Jan contract were about Rs. 250 Shanghai. We have not hit been under the impression black leaf Oomra was wort 24 a candy more than Strict Middling 7/8" American. C[ot]thority which is beyond q we are able to quote an i of a buyer in China who, tling a purchase of Indian for December|January sh found himself in the posi being able to buy Strict 7/8" American cotton at per candy C.I.F. Shang that at a time when a re der for Indians would ha him Rs. 254. The effects cancelments might take time to become apparent an markets but the pres Indian|American parity o can no more be permane could the parity of Rs. 1 ruled some eighteen mon when political upheaval l set the balance of the market. The parity migh while even narrow, but adjustment takes one mo months or twelve months the end, inevitable.

Meanwhile, any decision or not to buy in America kets must depend on an tor's individual view of the national outlook.

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Rawji Building, Princess Street,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JANUARY, 12, 1932.

Picketing In Full Swing In City

POLICE CONSPICUOUS BY THEIR ABSENCE

WOMEN VOLUNTEER'S SUCCESSFUL PERSUASION AT MULJI JETHA MARKET

While picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area by women and men volunteers continued in full swing on Monday, the public were conspicuous by their absence. Not only pickets on other shops were left to themselves by the police, but even at the Whiteaways which used to be the centre of attraction since picketing was resumed, there were no police to be seen on Monday.

AT WHITEAWAYS.

As usual the pickets posted themselves at the main entrance to the shop at 12 noon and continued their work of peaceful persuasion throughout the afternoon. The police, however, did not turn up and consequently the crowds which had collected in front of the shop gradually dwindled down.

Other shops in the Fort area were similarly picketed by Sevikas and male volunteers. Picketing at New Charni Road also continued as usual.

AT MULJI JETHA MARKET.

Over 150 women volunteers draped in orange-coloured Saris picketed the Mulji Jetha Market when it opened on Monday morning after a full week's suspension of business. Hardly a few shops had opened when the volunteers posted themselves on the main entrances to the Market. They were assisted by small batches of male volunteers. Scenes reminiscent of the last year's picketing campaign were witnessed when the women volunteers stopped every cart-load of cloth going out of the market and closely examined it. It was only after ascertaining that the bale or cart-load did only contain Swadeshi cloth that they allowed it to pass out of the market limits.

RELEASE MAHATMA AND REPEAL ORDINANCES

Maharashtra Chamber's Appeal To Viceroy

The following is the statement of the views of the Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, regarding the present political and economic situation in the country:—

"The Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, view with apprehension the present political situation created in the country on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders and the policy of rule by Ordinances adopted by the Government of India, a policy which means virtual suspension of the ordinary law of the land. It is to be deeply regretted that an interview between Mahatma Gandhi and the Viceroy could not come about. It is possible good might have come out of it and the country saved from the Civil Disobedience movement and its consequences when Mahatma Gandhi was so desirous to see the Viceroy. The necessity for a peaceful atmosphere was also emphasised by other responsible men and bodies who were moving in this connection.

NEED FOR PEACEFUL ATMOSPHERE.

The Committee of this Chamber are of opinion that a peaceful atmosphere was necessary for the continuance of the work of the Round Table Conference Committees which are soon to embark upon their labours here. Even the European commercial community of Bombay were anxious for a peaceful atmosphere at this time. It need not be said that the co-operation of the Congressmen is quite essential and of immense advantage for the work of these Committees and it is sure to be handicapped in its absence.

CHANGE IN GOVT. POLICY.

In these circumstances, the Committee of this Chamber, particularly regret that the request of Mahatma Gandhi for an interview with the Viceroy to discuss freely the situation was not conceded, especially when he wished to see guidance from His Excellency the Viceroy and was prepared, if convinced, after the interview, to offer whole-hearted co-operation in the remaining work of the Round Table Conference. The Committee of this Chamber regret that there seems to be a total change in the policy of Government and Lord Irwin's method of securing peace and co-operation by negotiation seems to have been abandoned, if they are correct in their reading of the situation. The Committee have to state that free and willing co-operation of the politically minded India including Congressmen, will alone ensure smooth sailing of the new constitution. The Committee feel that the present situation is bound to affect very adversely the economic life of the country and its consequences will be serious to both British and Indian commercial and industrial interests and also to the finances of the Government of India if this situation is allowed to continue long.

REPRESSION, NO REMEDY.

It is, the Committee believe, still in the hands of His Excellency the Viceroy to save the situation which has arisen and which is already bad enough by finding a way to peace. Repression is certainly not the remedy. Instead of easing, it will aggravate the situation. And in any case, it cannot produce any lasting good results. The Committee of this Chamber, therefore, do appeal to His Excellency the Viceroy to deal with the situation in a bold and liberal fashion after the manner of eminent British statesmen of the school of thought to which he belongs by withdrawing the Ordinances and by early releasing Mahatma Gandhi and other Congress leaders in order to create the necessary peaceful atmosphere for the completion of the remaining work of the R.T.C.

Aerial Conquest Of The Himalayas

The fact that Halliburton after two days flight believed it possible to fly over Everest suggests that India would again witness expeditions to conquer the monarch of the Himalayas not by climbing up but by descending on it from air. But flying enthusiasts here, while agreeing that Halliburtons scheme may be feasible, entertain considerable doubts as to the practicability of actually landing on the summit by balloon, while it is manifestly impossible to undertake any such thing by aeroplane.—A. P.

THE BANK OF BARODA LIMITED

Final Dividend 10 P. C. Proposed

The net profit of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., for the year ended 31st. December 1931, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 37,004-9-6 brought forward amounts to Rs. 4,33,701-3-4. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 p.c. p.a. was paid for the half year ended 30th. June 1931 which absorbed Rs. 1,50,000/-. The Directors now propose to pay a final dividend for the half year ended 31st. December 1931 at the rate of 10 p.c. p.a. free of income tax.

MR. HARIBHAU JOSHI SURRENDERS

"In View Of Political Situation"

APPEAL AGAINST CONVICTION WITHDRAWN

When the appeal filed by Hari Moreshwar Joshi, Secretary, Chirner Defence Committee, was called out on Monday before the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Counsel for the applicant declared that he did not want to proceed with the appeal in view of the political situation in the country.

Their Lordships allowed the appeal to be withdrawn and cancelled the bail-bond of Rs. 10,000 granted in November last, whereupon the applicant, who was present in the Court, surrendered himself.

It will be remembered that the applicant was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Sonalkar the first-class magistrate of Alibag, to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment for sedition under section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Karandikar appeared for the applicant.

SAVARKAR BROTHERS IN 'C' CLASS?

(From a Correspondent.)

THANA, Jan. 11.

It is understood that Dr. D. S. Savarkar and his brother Mr. G. S. Savarkar who were arrested at Khar under the Ordinance have been brought to Thana jail and are placed in "C" class. Government instituted a classification of political prisoners last year according to social status and it cannot be said that the status of Dr. Savarkar and his brother is such as to relegate them to "C" class. The news has created resentment in the city. It is hoped higher authorities will promptly remove this grievance.

SWADESHI PROPAGANDA IN BROACH

Tour Of Villages In District.

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Jan. 10.

Four crowded meetings were held here during the week when speeches were made exhorting people to carry on an intense programme of 'Swadeshi'. Dr. Chandulal Desai intends making an extensive tour in the villages. He will be proceeding to Jambusar immediately. At Hansot and Ankleshwar vigorous Swadeshi propaganda is being carried on.

POONA BETTING CASE

Revision Application Admitted

A revision application filed by R. L. Walvekar, a big landlord of Poona, R. B. Bhagwat, a clerk of the first applicant, and U. P. Rodge, a resident of Bombay, was admitted on Monday by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court. The accused in this sensational betting case were convicted and sentenced by the First Class Sub-divisional Magistrate of Poona to pay a fine of Rs. 200, Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively on a charge of keeping a common gaming house, assisting in conducting the same and under Section 4(c) of the Gaming Act for being found in it.

The first applicant was a licensed clerk of one B. B. Walvekar, a licensed bookmaker.

OFFICE RAIDED.

The facts, according to the prosecution were that two police officers were empowered by the Government to intercept the telephone messages between Poona and Bombay on racing days. One of the police officers overheard on September 26, 1931, a message pertaining to bets on certain horses. Consequently, the office of the first applicant was raided, and a scrap of paper, on which the names of certain horses were recorded, along with other papers, was seized by the police. Three letters among the find confirmed the 'phone message.

It was contended on behalf of the applicants that there was neither evidence of any bets offered or accepted, nor were any instruments of gaming found during the search.

Their Lordships granted a rule.

PROTECTION FOR GLASS INDUSTRY

Evidence Before Tariff Board

The Indian Tariff Board met in Bombay on Monday in the Development Department Building in the Old Custom House Compound The Board consisted of Dr. John Matthai, Mr. Fazal Ibrahim, Mr G. T. Bong and Mr. F. W. Hodkin. They heard representations from the U. P. Glass Works Ltd.

Mr. J. D. Varshnei, who represented the U. P. Glass Works Ltd. stated that they manufactured chimneys, globes of all kinds, tumblers, ink stand, chandliers, troughs etc. Their turn out of window panes in 1928 was 3,000 cases while in 1931 was 29,830 cases. The works at Bahjoi was adversely situated in regard to raw materials which came from England, Russia, Africa and some parts of India. They imported six Belgians, and after about eighteen months, all of them were sent home. During this time, Indians were trained to take their places. The Indian railways gave preference to imported goods instead of Indian goods, although the Indian Stores Department had approved their goods in 1929. The Indian manufacturers were at a disadvantage in respect of labour which was not skilled and efficient. Then the raw materials were levied 25 per cent duty. He suggested 20 per cent duty on dumping of the goods, protection tariff for indigenous goods, refund of import duty on soda ash and salt cakes.

The Bankers!

WHO RULE THE WORLD?

The Reve. John Holmes writes in "Unity.":—

Who are the rulers of our world? Can there be any question after the events of this past summer and autumn. Who dictated the Hoover moratorium and the temporary settlement of the German crisis. The bankers! Who forced the August crisis in England, overthrew the Labour Cabinet, and laid down the terms of the new budget and economy legislation? The Bankers!!! Who took control of Austria in September and forced a change in Governmental policy? The Bankers!!!! The reason why the bankers are our rulers today is the simple and obvious reason, that these same bankers own and control the money resources of the world. When any Government wants cash, or loans, or extensions of credit, it has to go to the private bankers. This, of course, gives these bankers "the power of the purse"—and this power of the purse is the power to rule. It is an interesting question, by the way, as to how it happens that private bankers have all the funds. The source of funds of course, is labour, production, industry in farm and factory. From the wealth thus created, governments are supposed to draw such money as they need for public business from the citizens by process of taxation. But when all is done, it is the bankers and not the governments who have the money. Even under these conditions however, the bankers would not be so all powerful as they are to-day were it not for the fact that our western governmental civilization, has gone bankrupt. Nobody mentions bankruptcy. But the hard, cold truth of matter is that Germany is bankrupt, Austria is bankrupt. Italy is bankrupt. Holland is bankrupt, England is bankrupt, and France will soon be bankrupt. Only Russia is outside the charmed circle of defeat. And Russia be it said, has no private bankers. The Soviet Republic does its own banking, and consequently, manages its own affairs.

VICEROY'S HOUSE POURPARLERS

No Change In Govt. Policy

R. T. C. COMMITTEE PROBABLES

DELHI, Jan. 10.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar had further talks with the Viceroy to-day during and after lunch at the Viceregal Lodge. It appears that both Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar discussed at great length the present political situation with the Viceroy and were allowed a free and frank exchange of views.

In well-informed circles, it is believed that the two gentlemen tried their best to impress on His Excellency the fact that Mahatma Gandhi was genuinely desirous of co-operation and that it would have been infinitely to the good, if His Excellency had made an interview possible.

I understand that as a result of these talks, no change of the present policy of the Government may be considered possible.

AFTER SOME TIME.

Both Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr. Jayakar, however, are relieved to feel that their efforts in the direction of bringing about a satisfactory solution of the present impasse may succeed after some time has elapsed. In the meantime, I am definitely informed that they and others whose names are likely to be announced probably on Monday, will agree to work on the Conference Committees. The names of all those who are likely to be appointed are not yet known but I understand that among others, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Pherozesethna, Mr. Chintamani, Sir Prabhashankar Pattani, Mirza Sir Mohammed Ismail, Col. Haksar, Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan, Sir Sultan Ahmed Chaudhri Zafarullah, Sir A. P. Patro, Dr. Moonje, etc. will be nominated. There will be four committees, the chief among them being the Consultative Committee.

I understand both Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur will find a place on the Consultative Committee. Chaudhuri Zafarullah and Dr. Shafaat Ahmed may be nominated to the Franchise Committee.

I am further reliably informed that both Mr. Jinnah and the Agha Khan will not be on the committees. Sir Mohammed Shafi was also to have been on one of the committees.

I further learn that while the consultative committee will work under the Viceroy, the ultimate connection between these committees will be maintained with Lord Sankey and the Premier.

I also understand that some delegates are in communication with Lord Sankey and the Premier regarding the present situation and are awaiting results, Sir Samuel Hoare, I am told, is vigorously supporting the present policy of the Governments.—"Hindustan Times."

COME TO TERMS WITH INDIANS

"New Statesman's" Warning

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"The New Statesman" asks what case is there in the whole course of history of a national movement yielding, for any considerable time, to repression? "It is absurd to talk as though the Indian problem is how to put down mutiny. We are confronted with a national movement such as we had to face in Ireland and Egypt and we shall have, sooner or later, to give way now, as we did then, for the simple reason that we cannot afford the cost, even if we had the stomach, for governing by the sword. We must keep order, but if, in the next few months, we can make no progress in coming to terms with the Indians, then, in our own interests, we had better give ourselves notice to quit."

(Hindu Cable.)

Law's Delays Once More Emphasized.

CHIEF JUSTICE COMPLAINS OF HEAVY ARREARS OF WORK.

RETRENCHMENT "AXE" IN OPERATION.

The Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay gave their annual dinner in the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday, when Sir John Beaumont, the Chief Justice, was the principal guest.

Mr. B. S. Turkhad, President of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Association, in proposing the toast of the guests requested the Chief Justice to see if the powers of the Hon. Presidency Magistrates could not be widened so as to relieve some congestion from the stipendiary courts. He also emphasised the need of establishing a special court for the trial of cases under the Motor Act and drew attention of the Chief Justice to the useful work the Hon. Presidency Magistrates did in their courts. The fines he said amounted to Rs. 18,43,795 in the last ten years, against the cost of establishment of Rs. 107,120.

The Chief Justice in responding the toast referred to the policy of the Government in regard to retrenchment.

"In this Presidency as in other parts of British India, except Bengal," proceeded his Lordship, "the administration of law is under the charge of the local Government. There are certain theoretical disadvantages in that which will no doubt be considered by the people, who are now considering the new constitution for India. I am not, at the moment, concerned with those. What I am concerned with is the practical difficulty which arises with having the administration of law under the control of the local Government, which has no Law Member. The member of Government who attends to the administration of justice is, I believe, the Home Member, who in recent years has been a civilian with no experience of judicial work. It is obvious that that position creates danger. The difficulty and danger inherent in that position have been mitigated to a great extent by Government consulting the High Court as to changes of any consequence in the administration of justice. As you know, the High Court includes civilian judges, who have had long experience in the mofussil and therefore we are in a position to offer Government expert advice on any matter relating to the administration of justice in the Presidency.

RETRENCHMENT METHODS.

"But I have recently observed a tendency on the part of Government to act without the advise of the High Court. As you are aware Government in December last appointed the Retrenchment Committee, which consisted of varous gentlemen, eminent in the realm of finance, but which did not contain anybody with any legal experience. That Committee, so far as its report shows (and I have knowledge that they did so) called no evidence from the High Court. Nevertheless they have made recommendations for alterations of a serious character in the subordinate courts. They have recommended the abolition of some courts and the reduction of salaries of persons appointed in the future as subordinate judges. In neither of these matters have Government thought fit to consult the High Court, although, I gather, they have adopted those proposals. These are matters on which I think Government ought to have expert advice."

Proceeding, the speaker said: "In the case of the District Courts. Government have written to the Judges and demanded the compulsory reduction of ten per cent. in the establishments. They have made no effort to distinguish between one district court and another.

HEAVY ARREARS.

The speaker next referred to the congestion of work in the High Court and said they had five years' arrears of work both on the original side and on the appellate side. That a man in Bombay who has got a dispute and cannot get it determined for five years is deplorable. It is equally deplorable in the case of a man in the mofussil who cannot get a decision in an appeal over a judgment which he considers wrong for five years. The reason for the delay was that they were under-staffed in the matter of judges. "My predecessor had complained about this state of affairs but his words have fallen on deaf ears, as I presume, mine probably will," added the speaker.

WANTED MORE JUDGES.

The Bombay High Court had a lesser number of judges than any other High Court in India although the former had a very heavy original side. The original side of the Bombay High Court took up the time of five judges continuously and the Bombay Sessions took up practically the whole time of another judge, so that only four or five judges were available for the appellate side work. The speaker contrasted with this the position in the Madras High Court, where there were fourteen judges of whom not more than two were required for the original side work. Although Government had full knowledge about the state of affairs in the Bombay High Court, a suggestion had recently been made that the Additional Judge should be forthwith abolished. If that suggestion is carried out," said the speaker, "I can only say that in my opinion Government's conduct would be indefensible."

MRS. MOTILAL'S CAR

Details Of Confiscation

ALLAHABAD, Jany. 9.

Mrs. Motilal Nehru's car, which was somewhere near the procession, has been seized and driven to the police lines under the orders of Mr. Bomford. It is said that when Mr. Bomford first noticed the car, he went to it and asked the driver to take Mrs. Nehru who was in it, to Anand Bhawan and then leave the car in the police lines. Mrs. Nehru, however, did not leave the car, nor did she accept the offer of the Distt. Magistrate to be driven back to Anand Bhawan and remarked that the car was registered in the name of Miss Indra, her grand-daughter (daughter of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru).

Mr. Bomford, however, moved on towards the procession leaving Khan Bahadur Ikram Husain, City Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of the car. In the meanwhile, Mrs. Uma Nehru was seen coming under arrest, when Mrs. Motilal Nehru left the car in order to meet her. Later Mr. Bomford returned and again asked the driver to take Mrs. Nehru to her home and then the car to the police lines, but as Mrs. Nehru refused to go to Anand Bhawan or to permit her driver to drive the car to the police lines another driver was called by the police and he took it away to the police lines. Mrs. Nehru then went to Purushottam Das Park with the procession which she joined when it came where she was.

Mrs. Motilal has not been keeping good health, but she came out this evening in spite of her indisposition. While relating the story of the seizure of her car to the Press representative, she stated that she was pushed aside with a jerk by an officer when she approached to speak to Mrs. Uma Nehru, while the latter was being taken away under arrest.

An ekka used by the Congress volunteers to announce to-day's procession and meeting was also seized this morning and taken to the police lines.—"Leader."

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